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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Bovin: 'Serious, Responsible' Response to Proposals Deserved AA 1
Grigoryants on Significance of FRG Reaction to Initiatives AA 5
[IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]
NATO Urged To Reciprocate Brezhnev's 'Political Boldness' AA 8
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 42]
Medium-Range Missiles Bring 'Retaliatory Strike Threat' AA 9
[Zhukov in PRAVDA]
IZVESTIYA's Sturua Scores NATO Nuclear Modernization Plans AA 9
[13 Oct]
West's 'Adventurist Designs' Contrasted With Soviet Policy AA 13
[Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Shitikov Interviewed on Warsaw Pact Parliamentary Meeting BB 1
Opening of Parliamentary Meeting BB 1
CEMA Discusses Atomic Power Station Production With SFRY BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
CEMA Light Industry Commission Meeting Ends BB 2
Engineering Industry Commission Meets in Poznan BB 2
CEMA Delegations Arrive in Minsk, Will Discuss Construction BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA International Review on Importance of Brezhnev Proposal CC 1
[Vishnevskiy 14 Oct]
United Nations Committee Discusses Hegemonism Resolution CC 5
Soviet 'Non-Use of Force' Proposal Discussed in UN CC 6
[Vasilets]
Ozerov Rejects Western Criticism of Soviet Role in UN CC 7
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Oct]
International Seminar of Progressive Youth Publications Held CC 10
NOVOYE VREMYA Article on End of Law of the Sea Conference [12 Oct] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Soviet Oil Planner Vertel Rejects U.S. Newsman's Claim of Shortage A 1
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Oct]
Independent Development in Latin America Endangered by U.S. Moves A 2
[Lapskiy in IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]
Secretary Brown Leaves for Visit to ROK, Japan A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Thanks Kosygin for Anniversary Message C 1
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]
DPRK Tourist Office Delegation Leaves, Pact Signed C 1
DPRK Complaints About U.S. Overflights Noted C 1
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Mongolian Envoy Arrives in Moscow 5 October C 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

Imperialists, Maoists Interfering in Afghanistan D 1
Kirillin Meets With Indian Delegation in Moscow D 1
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Ziaul Haq Postpones Parliamentary Elections D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR To Supply Vietnam With Consumer Goods Aid E 1
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Report on Signing of USSR-SRV Aid Treaty E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Birthday Greetings to Jaroszewicz F 1
Award of Medal F 1
Kirilenko Leaves Moscow on Visit to Hungary F 1
Moscow Patriarch Hosts Dinner for Hungarian Primate F 1
Soviet Komsomol Greets Yugoslav Counterpart on Anniversary F 2
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Oct]
Kirillin Receives CSSR Technology, Investment Minister F 2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Swedish, Soviet Foreign Ministry Aides Meet in Stockholm G 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
Tikhonov Receives West German Businessman G 1
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]
Spanish, Italian CPs Issue Communique on Berlinguer Visit G 1
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Visit of Syria's Al-Asad H 1
Meeting Resumed H 1
Conclusion of Talks H 1
Departure for Yerevan H 2
Syrian Power Director Reports on Joint Projects H 2
[Shchennikov]
Iranian Press Cited on Continuing Tension in Provinces H 3
Iranian Papers Report Clashes in Kordestan H 3
Iran: 41 People Die in Cholera Epidemic H 4

Former Provincial Commander Executed in Iran H 4
Iran, Libya Raise Prices of Exported Oil H 4
Ogarkov Receives Libyan Air Force Chief Farjani 12 October H 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Oct]
Egyptian-Israeli Military Commission Meets in Al-'Arish H 5
Carter Equates Victim, Aggressor in Near East H 5
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Israeli Decision To Expand West Bank Settlements Scored H 5
[Dashkov]
Persian Gulf States' Meeting Caused by U.S. Military Presence H 6
[Fedonin]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

UK Tries to Bar ZPF Participation in Rhodesia Settlement J 1
[Kulik]
Angolan President Thanks Brezhnev for Anniversary Greetings J 1
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Cuba to Aid Ethiopia in Development of Water Resources J 2
Mengistu Speech to Supreme Council, Resolution Reported J 2
[Pichugin]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TASS Reports Military Coup Successful in El Salvador K 1
New Government 'Moderate' K 1
Briefs: Costa Rican Ambassador in Kiev K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Officials Attend All-Union Ideological Conference R 1
Suslov, Yepishev Speeches R 1
Discussion of Suslov Report R 1
PRAVDA Views Role of CPSU, Freedom Under Socialism R 2
[Kerimov 5 Oct]
Georgian Raykom Replaces First Secretary, Shevardnadze Present R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 6 Oct]
Visit by CPSU's Kunayev to Balkhashskiy Rayon Reported R 4
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Sep]
Deputy Metallurgy Minister Replaced in Kazakhstan R 4
End of Gorbachev Moldavian Visit Reported R 4
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 4 Oct]
Armenian Supreme Court Discusses 'Hooliganism' Cases R 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 4 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 14-16 October T 1
PRAVDA Reviews National Harvest Progress [11 Oct] T 1
Orenburgskaya Oblast Delivers 4 Million Tons of Grain T 3
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]
1.5 Million Hectares Still To Be Harvested in RSFSR T 3
Alma-Ata Broadcasts Kazakh Harvest Figures T 3
IZVESTIYA Editorializes on Problems in Beet Harvesting T 4
[10 Oct]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Thermal Nuclear Power Reactors Being Produced U 1
TASS: Cosmos 1141 Launched 16 October U 1
Soviet-Mongolian Cooperation Subcommission Meets in Moscow U 1
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]
Briefs: Volcanologists' Symposium U 1

BOVIN: 'SERIOUS, RESPONSIBLE' RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS DESERVED

LD161744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, commentary: "Topical Problems of International Life: The Response of the NATO Countries to the Latest Soviet Peace Proposals"]

[Text] More than a week has passed since a new Soviet initiative on the problems of military detente and disarmament in Europe was heard from Berlin. This should be a sufficient period to gain some impression of the nature of the official and quasi-official reaction of the NATO countries to the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union to protect Europe from the destabilizing effect of the race in nuclear missile weapons.

Before discussing this reaction, I will recall the nature of the issue and of the Soviet proposals. NATO's logic runs as follows: Since the Soviet Union has deployed medium-range missiles and medium bombers in its part of Europe which are capable of hitting targets in Western Europe, NATO should increase its armaments and modernize its tactical nuclear missile weapons. In fact, according to reports in Western newspapers, this argument refers to plans to deploy, in a number of West European countries--the FRG, Britain and Belgium have been named, and possibly Holland and Italy--108 U.S. Pershing-II missiles and 464 U.S. land-based cruise missiles, which are capable of hitting Soviet terrutory. The issue of modernization will be considered first at the next session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, and a final decision will be made at the session of the NATO Council beginning 10 December in Brussels.

The Warsaw Pact countries believe that in this instance, under the guise of catching up in armaments and under the guise of modernization, NATO intends to deploy in Western Europe a qualitatively new form of U.S. nuclear weaponry. This, naturally, will considerably disturb the balance of forces which exists on the continent, will change the strategic situation, and will be an incentive to a new twist in the arms race, because, as you know, an action causes a reaction and the Warsaw Pact would have to take some kind of measures in response.

In order to prevent such a development of events, to preserve the fruits of detente which were won with such labor, the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear means of delivery if, of course, NATO refrains from augmenting its nuclear weapons. To put it another way, we are saying to the West: We fully realize that you may well be concerned about certain aspects of our military potential. We also have grounds for concern. So instead of allaying our concerns by building up our weapons, let us begin talks to reduce them. In the same connection, the Soviet Union again stressed its commitment to never use nuclear weapons against those states which refrain from making or acquiring such weapons and have none on their territory.

This is our approach, an approach which is as constructive as possible; a clear approach, leading to real strengthening of security. How do they reply to us? Unfortunately, an analysis of all sorts of official and semiofficial statements shows that the forces of inertia, left over from cold war times, so far have the upper hand over considerations of political common sense. Let us begin with the United States, since it is a specific issue of U.S. weapons, of U.S. plans to push through [protolknut]--this is just how the New York TIMES puts it--to push through these weapons in Western Europe and to strengthen its military presence there.

U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, the new supreme commander of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, who, as you know, replaced Haig, likes to shout, in the manner of generals.

The Soviet Union's proposal, he said recently, is a propaganda step and an attempt to exert pressure to prevent NATO from modernizing its weaponry. Zbigniew Brzezinski, in the manner of a professor, responds more intellectually. We, he said, will study this proposal in a positive spirit, and will make our judgment on the basis of the criteria of equality and stability. These criteria, on the surface, would seem to be such that the positive spirit, in the manner of spirits, rapidly evaporates. We must, Brzezinski insists, neutralize the existing inequality which represents a threat to the West, and which could be conducive to instability. Therefore, we intend to implement our plans, that is, the plans to modernize nuclear weapons. In Brzezinski's opinion, if the existing asymmetry is corrected, it would be easier to achieve control over armaments. We have heard that argument a thousand and one times--first we will correct the asymmetry, that is, we will arm ourselves and then we will talk about arms control.

The results of this are known. Each correction of asymmetry leads to an asymmetry at a new and higher level. This is elementary and Brzezinski knows this very well, but as a politician he says something quite different. The strategic, Eurostrategic if you like, equality, which has long existed on the continent, is a finely-balanced thing. Imagine comrades, the armed forces of the two military-political groups have different structures. Each side may have more of one thing, less of something else, may be better in one respect and worse in another. If one just looks at isolated elements, he will, in almost every case, discover inequalities in one group of the other. Only in looking at the overall situation, making allowances for these asymmetries which may negate each other, can one see the overall balance, the overall equality of forces. This is also fundamental, and the NATO generals and politicians know this, but they only admit it to themselves. When they stand before the public, when they write in the newspaper or speak on the radio, they start crying about inequality.

I would also like to stress another significant factor. The balance of forces in Europe cannot be isolated from the overall balance of strategic forces. Our medium-range missiles cannot hit targets in the United States, and therefore they were not taken into account at the SALT II talks. But the U.S. missiles which they plan to deploy in Western Europe are also not contained in the established limits, although they can hit targets on our territory and are designed for this precise purpose. Here is where a real asymmetry occurs, a real inequality, against which we cannot fail to object, particularly if one does not forget the strategic potential of the U.S. allies.

I will now discuss the reaction in the FRG. Here the matter is more complex since there are generally more nuances. The United States is across the ocean, but the FRG is here, on the spot, in the so-called European theater of military operations, and the role which it is called upon to play in this theater can hardly arouse any enthusiasm in Bonn. On the very eve of Comrade Brezhnev's speech, the British magazine, THE ECONOMIST, published an interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. THE ECONOMIST correspondent put it quite energetically to the chancellor: Are you not alarmed about Soviet military potential? I do not like the word alarm, Schmidt said. I personally believe, he continued, that the Soviet leadership in principle does not seek to start a war, it does not seek to undertake aggressive operations in Europe. Its aim, Schmidt said, is to maintain stability and security. I must add, Schmidt said, that as in the past, the Russians, proceeding from their own conceptions of stable security, always try to be on the safe side, to have in all fields somewhat more arms, somewhat better arms, than others. The West must take measures in response, must say to them that they are overdoing it.

Schmidt goes on to draw the following conclusion: One must make a choice. It is necessary either to limit the numerical indices of the two sides, or to become accustomed to the idea that the West will also take measures to maintain the balance.

So we see that Helmut Schmidt in fact resolutely rejects the myth of the Soviet threat, the main argument of all the initiators of the arms race. True, it seems to him that we have overdone it regarding the strength of our defenses, but as far as this goes, everyone has his own experience, and an FRG official probably should understand this better than others. As far as the either-or argument is concerned, we have long since made our choice and have long been striving specifically to limit the numerical indices. It would seem that there is a full foundation for mutual understanding. Nevertheless, the reactions to Comrade Brezhnev's speech show that the inertia of traditional NATO concepts prevents the Federal Republic from looking on the world without prejudice.

The political atmosphere in the FRG, and in Western Europe as a whole, is different from that in the United States. In Western Europe they are much less susceptible to hysteria; they look on things more soberly, in a more balanced way. The memory of war is stronger and therefore the results of a relaxation of tension are valued more greatly. Strange as it may seem, there are probably more supporters of the SALT II treaty in Western Europe than there are in the United States. Apart from the circumstances I have mentioned, which operate at the level of the masses, there are also specific circumstances which make Western European politicians react very nervously to the doubts of U.S. senators about SALT II. The point is that the neutron bomb issue demonstrated that the Western European public is very influential. Considering this factor and the general mood of the masses, Western European politicians are stressing in every way that the decision on modernization will in no circumstances be an isolated or (?self-contained) act. Simultaneously with this decision, NATO will turn to the East with an appeal to begin negotiations on a reduction of the nuclear missile systems in question. Together with our allies, Schmidt has said, we are aiming for a NATO decision which will so closely connect our defensive political needs--by which he means modernization--with proposals for arms control, that there will be no doubt of our intentions to continue the policy of detente, particularly the policy of arms control on the basis of guaranteed defensive capacity. Since the SALT III treaty negotiations are considered to be the natural framework for considering the question of Eurostrategic weapons, a very rigid relationship between the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the proposed NATO decisions on modernization exists.

Hans Apel, the FRG defense minister, expressed this relationship in this way: The SALT II treaty must not be a fiasco. This would mean a political crisis for NATO and would make this organization a paper tiger. If the SALT II treaty is not ratified, no decision will be made in NATO. You can see what a curious dependence we have here. Of course, one must not overestimate Western Europe support for the SALT II treaty, nor can one fail to see that in the given political context, references to SALT II and SALT III serve as a kind of shock absorber, the effect of which is to soften the negative effect of NATO's dangerous plans on the public. It is clear that without SALT II there will be no SALT III, but it is no less clear that the implementation of the NATO plans would in no way ease, but on the contrary would make more difficult the future negotiations, if it did not call them into question altogether.

Here is another example of what one might call these shock absorbing lines of reasoning. Egon Bahr, the secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said recently: The Soviet Union should be taken at its word. We wanted the USSR to be prepared for negotiations, and this readiness has been clearly expressed to us. We should make use of this, Bahr said. All right, splendid! Take us at our word and let us come to agreement. But Bahr went on to say: At the NATO session the question to be resolved will not be one of deployment, but of the manufacture of medium-range weapons. The manufacture of these weapons is not contained in Brezhnev's remarks. Quite apart from the fact that such an interpretation of Comrade Brezhnev's words is pure sophistry, Bahr willy-nilly is leading his listeners astray in an attempt to soften the impact of NATO's plans. The paper DIE WELT recently reported that the FRG Government had urged that the NATO session approve not only the production, but also the deployment of the new missiles. The Washington POST stated that according to the plan, the deployment of new missiles will begin and negotiations on them will follow. Even if Bahr was right, very little would change. The very manufacture of these missiles, their stockpiling and growth of reserves would, as everyone knows, exert pressure on the psychology of the politicians and generals. If the weapons are produced, they are, in effect, begging to be deployed on site. From all points of view, it is much more rational to agree not to produce a new type of weapon than it is to produce it and later agree to limit it.

I will not speak in detail about the reactions of the other NATO countries. It is nearly the same everywhere: Study the proposals carefully, recognize certain positive elements, but preserve NATO's plans untouched. These are the three elements of this reaction. In view of the leadership crisis in the United States, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH writes in arguing this position, that Europe must rely more on its own efforts. The new weapons, in the newspaper's opinion, would be an additional shield and symbol. I think that in this case the paper is mistaken, and not only because it is naive to consider U.S. weapons which will be under the control of Americans as a European shield and symbol, but because in practice these hundreds of new shields and symbols would turn out to be hundreds of more targets, which would only increase the scale of destruction.

Let us note another aspect. Our attention is drawn to the dense cloud of cheap propaganda covering numerous articles and statements on the Soviet proposals: A Soviet trap for Europe, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, and calls on Europe not to go back on its word for fear of blackmail: The danger is that the Western public may begin to feel a false sense of security, THE FINANCIAL TIMES states. If the NATO countries refrain from increasing their armaments, they will soon be at Moscow's mercy the Paris L'AURORE writes. LE MATIN calls the Soviet proposals an operation in seduction. And so on and so forth. Of course, politics and propaganda are generally inseparable from each other. Propaganda must serve politics. But there are cases, and we have one right here, when politics becomes the victim of its own propaganda, when propaganda cliches like the Soviet threat acquire the status of political articles of faith. It then becomes difficult to achieve a realistic discussion.

The statements in Berlin were made seriously and responsibly, and the Soviet Union has the right to hear in response not tired old passages of propaganda but serious and responsible opinions. After all, in the end, as we all realize, it is a matter of the fate of Europe. This is a sufficiently grave subject to be taken seriously. Therefore, one would like to hope that the exhaustive study, mention of which is stressed in the statements of Western officials, will eventually make it possible to overcome the force of inertia and give a positive answer to our expression of good will.

GRIGORYANTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF FRG REACTION TO INITIATIVES

LD161605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Facing Crucial Decisions"]

[Text] Bonn--The main theme of animated discussions among the public, in political parties and in the press in the FRG is still the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin. No public figure on the Rhine--from the federal chancellor to the ordinary back-bencher--has failed to express his opinion on it. The Soviet initiatives were the subject of a discussion between Helmut Schmidt and Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, who has been in Bonn. They have been examined in detail at sessions of the parliamentary factions of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party. Lengthy articles are devoted to them in all the country's leading newspapers.

The Soviet leader's concrete proposals on limiting the arms race, observers note, cannot fail to influence Bonn policy. Thanks to them, debates on ways of curbing the arms race have again been launched, and with renewed force. What directions are they developing in? Responses confirm that L.I. Brezhnev's speech produced a deep impression on the Rhine. It brought to millions of people, through the mountains of fabrications heaped up by bourgeois propaganda, the Soviet Union's sincere desire to consolidate peace and implement military detente. That is why many statements pay tribute to our country's good will and the constructive spirit of its policy. In Bonn official circles, GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, L.I. Brezhnev's speech is assessed as an "interesting and significant" step in the East-West dialog on questions of military detente. In the assessment of a FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU commentator the Soviet leader, with his proposals on arms limitation, created decisive new milestones in the policy of detente, and the decision he announced on the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of about 20,000 servicemen, as well as 1,000 tanks, must be assessed as historic. In Berlin, the newspaper goes on to say, a powerful impetus was given to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The house of cards of propaganda myths by means of which some people in the West cast doubt on the USSR's readiness to hold talks on the whole range of problems of military detente, including those in which Western countries have an interest, has collapsed under the influence of the new Soviet proposals. Chancellor H. Schmidt stressed the Soviet leader's "unequivocal will" to continue talks on disarmament and further confidence-building measures in Europe. E. Bahr, federal secretary of the SPD, assessed the Soviet proposals as a "signal of the broadest readiness for talks on all points on which the West would like a dialog with the East." In this connection all observers stress the Soviet Union's readiness also to examine the question of so-called Euro-strategic weapons, although, as is known, even before this our country invariably stressed that there is no type of weapons which the USSR would not be prepared to reach agreement on reducing.

Great responsibility lies on Europeans, above all on the FRG, one prominent observer noted, in adopting decisions in connection with the Soviet initiative. There are many indications that the struggle around the question of how to respond to it has intensified in the country's leading circles. In other words, how to resolve the problems on which the FRG's security and its future depend. Here people are carefully reading the text of the section of L.I. Brezhnev's speech concerning the FRG's position.

As is known, the Soviet leader warned that those who determine that country's policy face a very serious choice today. They will have to decide what is best for the FRG: To promote the strengthening of peace in Europe and the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between European states in the spirit of good-neighborliness and the strengthening of mutual trust, or to promote a new deterioration in the situation in Europe and the world by deploying on their territory U.S. nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies. It is clear that in the latter case the FRG's own position would also be significantly worsened. It is not difficult to realize what consequences would lie in store if these new weapons were ever used.

At the same time statements by a number of prominent Bonn figures show that by no means is everyone here aware of the potential threat associated with the deployment of about 600 American medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG and other NATO member countries. In this case it is not only a question of rightwing figures in the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and Christian Social Union [CSU] opposition parties. To them, as the saying goes, it is like water off a duck's back. Mertes, a figure in the CDU, demands the "modernization" of NATO armaments irrespective of the new Soviet proposals, since, according to his strange logic, only the "renewal" of NATO military systems can insure an adequate degree of deterrence and... guarantee peace. Zimmermann, a CSU figure who is very close to Strauss, was the only politician in Bonn to decide in principle to reject the Soviet initiatives, since, he stated, they "cement the preponderance of the Soviet Armed Forces." R. Barzel, another Christian Democrat, repeats fabrications about the USSR's designs on "subordinating" the FRG. And General Wust, until recently head of the Bundeswehr, instructs Bonn politicians that only the deployment of American Eurostrategic missiles will allegedly create a basis for talks with the East.

This Mr Mertes is a small fish. And Barzel, too, has long been taking secondary roles, while Wust is retired and cultivating his garden. But indisputable echoes of their "arguments" can be caught in the speeches of certain more important Bonn figures. In an interview for the newspaper DIE WELT F.J. Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, advises that the implementation of the Atlantic alliance's "already delayed programs" should not be interrupted. FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher repeated the same idea. NATO, he said, cannot give up its plans for the "modernization" of medium range missiles. Finally, Defense Minister H. Apel, in the latest issue of DIE STERN, states that even the possible commencement in the near future of disarmament talks does not change NATO's intentions to adopt a decision on the "modernization" of weapons systems in December.

How does Western propaganda explain designs on introducing qualitatively new weapons systems under the guise of "upgrading" [dovooruzheniye] and "modernization"? With the groundless thesis on the maintenance of "Soviet superiority." Every day the press repeats increasingly importunately the thesis that the reduction of Soviet troops and combat hardware on GDR territory is allegedly "insufficient" since it does not change the existing correlation of forces. The propaganda doctrine of the "two equilibriums" has been reinforced, asserting that strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States tends to favor the Soviet Union in Europe, and this can only be eliminated by means of creating a so-called Eurostrategic potential in the western part of the continent.

Here the real picture is deliberately distorted. Instead of comparing the two sides' total military might taking into account the whole range of geographical and political factors--and here an approximate balance of forces exists--they take individual types of weapons out of context and ascribe to them an absolute and universal significance. For instance, they refer to the astronomical number of tanks which the Warsaw Pact allegedly possesses, although not so long ago this dubious figure gave rise to an ironic smile even from H. Apel, the FRG defense minister.

The existence of virtual parity has been repeatedly acknowledged by representatives of NATO countries. So why is it now necessary to display concern over the medium-range weapons the Soviet Union possesses? Why are some people now pretending that it has never occurred to them that these weapons were created as an equivalent response to the Atlanticist nuclear weapons systems deployed in Western Europe and the seas surrounding it and targeted on sites in socialist countries? The answer is clear: so as to obtain a change in the correlation of forces in NATO's favor on a regional basis in Europe, and ultimately to obtain military superiority over the socialist world on a global scale.

In order to reassure the public and convince them that you can combine the incompatible --the arms race and disarmament talks--officials are giving assurances that the decision on "upgrading" and "modernizing" the NATO military arsenal will be adopted at the same time as an appeal to the socialist countries to begin "arms control" talks. Here they state, with a certain dose of cynicism, that such talks will be all the more successful, the more weapons the Western alliance stockpiles. It is obvious to everyone that hopes of talking with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" are built on sand. It must also be clear that the deployment of American "medium-range" weapons in Europe would force the socialist states to take additional steps to strengthen their security. So the implementation of NATO's plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and do a great deal to poison the international situation as a whole. In the last analysis weapons are a technical term. Their unlimited stockpiling does not guarantee the automatic security of states. Moreover in the nuclear age they do not reduce, but increase the danger of suicidal conflict. Only firm determination by responsible figures to seek joint solutions and achieve disarmament can insure a peaceful life for the peoples.

This conclusion particularly concerns the FRG, which is allotted practically the main role in the preparation of NATO's dangerous plans. International observers draw attention to the fact that leading circles on the Rhine have recently displayed no resistance to the pressure exerted from across the ocean on the implementation of these plans. Moreover, Bonn is sometimes the trail-blazer in "pushing them through" in neighboring countries. At the same time it should be realized that the deployment of new nuclear weapons between the Elbe and the Rhine threatens to transform the FRG into a theater of nuclear confrontation. So the implementation of NATO plans will not raise but reduce that country's degree of security.

That is why all thinking people in the FRG see the new proposals by L. I. Brezhnev, the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as a real chance to find a way out of the vicious circle into which bellicose Atlanticist circles are driving their country. The way out lies in consolidating political detente, extending it to the military sphere and curbing the arms race.

NATO URGED TO RECIPROCATE BREZHNEV'S 'POLITICAL BOLDNESS'

LD161637 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russion No 42, 12 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Faced With a Serious Choice"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Boldness is not the least requirement of foreign policy: Boldness in defending a course which has given a good account of itself, in rejecting that which can harm this course, relations with other states, and what we call the international climate. It was precisely this that L. I. Brezhnev had in mind when he spoke in Berlin of true political boldness, which consists not in the desire for rivalry and antagonism but in the ability to pursue a policy of peace and good neighborliness without fluctuation or deviations.

Recognition of postwar realities and borders in Europe, the socialist states' treaties with the FRG on the normalization of relations and good neighborliness, the successful holding of the all-European conference--all these events of the seventies marked a turn toward detente, which is gradually becoming the general course and general code of behavior of East and West in the international arena. But now, on the threshold of the eighties, plans have emerged from the Pentagon and NATO whose implementation may dash Europe's hopes of military detente and bring the already dangerous military antagonism closer to the critical mark. These are the plans to turn the FRG and other NATO countries into a launch pad for U. S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies.

It is convenient for some commentators to interpret the Berlin appeal to the FRG and other countries to display sense as "pressure" or a "threat" or even an "ultimatum." There is nothing like that. The Soviet Union does not practice the methods which flourish in NATO. The appeal to the West European countries is an appeal to partners in detente. Principled agreement has been reached with some of them that no one should seek military superiority in Europe. Now is the time to recall this, for the plan to deploy the Pentagon's "Eurostrategic" weapon in the West is aimed at insuring military superiority for NATO. It is a case not of "modernization" [DOvooruzheniye] as the Pentagon and NATO would like to suggest, but of rearmament [PEREvooruzheniye] and even perhaps hyperarmament [SVERKHvooruzheniye] which would RADICALLY alter the strategic situation in Europe and lead to a QUALITATIVELY NEW stage in the arms race.

The appeal to Western Europe under these conditions reflects concern for the continuity and continuation of the policy of detente, concern to avoid a return to the mistrust and suspicion of the past.

The Soviet Union is now seeking to facilitate this serious choice facing NATO's European members. The Soviet Union has informed the West European countries, where sometimes sincere but most often artificially and maliciously inflated anxiety is expressed regarding the Soviet medium-range missiles, of a certain reduction on the territory of the European part of the USSR both in the number of launchers and in the yield of nuclear warheads. The Soviet Union has expressed a readiness to continue to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the USSR's western regions if, it goes without saying, NATO renounces "modernization" ["dovooruzheniye"] with similar weapons. The Soviet Union and its allies have even embarked on a unilateral reduction in the numerical strength of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe, to wit the withdrawal from the GDR within the space of a year of up to 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment.

Here too we return again to political boldness. Not everyone would dare to embark on a unilateral reduction of their own armed forces while the other side is increasing them.

True political boldness lies not in balancing on the verge of an abyss from which it is easy to fall yourself and drag with you those with whom you are linked by a single cord, not showing the "flag" nor in toughness under any pretext and even without a pretext, not in bellicosity, for which there is no place at all in the nuclear missile age. True political boldness lies in resolute energetic steps along the path of strengthening world peace and international security and halting the threat of war.

Will a reciprocated boldness follow Moscow's political boldness? Or will NATO venture to do something else--to throw down a new challenge to detente in Europe?

MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES BRING 'RETAILIATORY STRIKE THREAT'

LD160036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[PRAVDA review of Yuriy Zhukov article: "Threat to Western Europe]

[Text] Under the headline "Threat to Western Europe" today's issue of the paper publishes an article by Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer. He calls the plans to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range missiles a grave threat to peace in Western Europe. These missiles are to be targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The paper says that each state on whose territory the missiles are located would bring upon itself the danger of a retaliatory strike if these missiles were launched. PRAVDA appeals to the NATO countries to give a constructive answer to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals on this question. Speaking at the beginning of the month in Berlin, Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in its western regions if medium-range missiles are not deployed in Western Europe. Many public figures and organizations in the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy have come out against the dangerous plans to deploy these missiles.

[The above article by Yuriy Zhukov entitled "Threat to West Europe" is not carried in fifteen or sixteen October issues of PRAVDA, nor is it mentioned in PRAVDA/press reviews for papers of fifteen thru seventeen October.]

IZVESTIYA'S STURUA SCORES NATO NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION PLANS

LD161411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Dangerous Clamor Over 'Modernization'"]

[Text] Washington--The speech delivered by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin remains at the center of attention among the world public, including in NATO countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

Washington and a number of West European capitals make no secret of the fact that the initatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech--both the unilateral initiatives and those calling for collective particpation--came as a surprise to NATO aggressive circles, and an unpleasant surprise at that. So instead of a "great debate" on problems of war and peace we are now witnessing a great lie whose aim is to blacken the Soviet initiatives and insure propaganda preparations for NATO's dangerous plans providing for the deployment on West European territory of new types of American nuclear missile weapons. These plans are doubly dangerous in that their implementation would entail not only quantitative, but qualitative shifts--namely, it would change the strategic situation on the European Continent and break the prevailing equilibrium of military forces in Europe. In brief, the quintessence of these plans is an attempt to insure military superiority for the NATO bloc.

These plans are "justified," as is known, by the "Soviet military threat myths." These already shaky myths were dealt a further crushing blow by L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech.

Indeed, what sophisticated or, rather, distorted logic does it take to portray as a "Soviet military threat" the reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe and the withdrawal from GDR territory of about 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks, and unilaterally at that? What propaganda tricks must be undertaken to portray as a "Soviet military threat" proposals to reduce in comparison with the present level the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union if no additional medium-range nuclear weapons are deployed in Western Europe?! What sophistry must be brought to bear to see as a "Soviet military threat" a solemn pledge never to use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory?!

It is incredible, but a fact, that the West's main "objection" to the new Soviet initiative is that it allegedly means "unilateral disarmament" by the North Atlantic block countries! Thus, for instance, President Carter, speaking at a White House press conference 9 October, stated that the new Soviet initiative is an attempt to "disarm our allies' will or readiness to adequately defend themselves." The President added that the essence of this initiative is that the Soviet Union will continue to "modernize" its armed forces while the NATO countries "will not modernize at all." The President called on NATO to decide--first "modernize," and then hold talks with the Soviet Union on mutual arms reduction. These motifs, with this or that variation, are now being churned out by the entire NATO propaganda machine. President Carter's press conference, together with statements by Vice President Mondale and Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinsky at the North Atlantic Treaty Association 10 October, are unanimously seen here as the start of a campaign by the Washington administration for the "modernization" of NATO. This could be heard most frankly in Brzezinski's speech. He stated that NATO must choose between "passivity" and "immediate effective action" in the shape of deployment of American medium-range missiles "capable of reaching Soviet territory."

It is not difficult to see that the tone of these motifs is set by the word "modernization," a slippery word which does not admit of precise definition.

At first glance it looks modest and even harmless. But that is only at first glance. However, before we try to take "modernization" out of its NATO-style quotation marks, a few words about the assertion which mentions the West European NATO members' "adequate defense" of themselves. In reality it is a question of something completely different--the danger of the proliferation in Western Europe of American nuclear weapons, which are called "Eurostrategic" only as a blind. It is through this "loophole" that Washington is trying to force its new Pershing-2 nuclear missiles with a range of 1,000 miles and cruise missiles with a range of 1,500 miles. This means that if these weapons are deployed in NATO's European theater the European territory of the Soviet Union will be within their range. The European NATO countries will have no control of the "Eurostrategic weapons," deployment of which is planned in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and possibly Italy. That is how their defense "of themselves" will look in practice, turning out to be complete defenselessness in the face of American diktat, in the face of automatic involvement in any adventure by American imperialism and militarism.

Now for the "modernization." Heartrending calls to "modernize"--it sounds so much more respectable than calling openly for the further whipping up of the arms race--are accompanied by false lamentations about the West's imaginary "weakness" in the face of Soviet "superiority." The American journalist George Will, to whom the American Air Force Association the other day awarded an annual prize for a "penetrating analysis of the threat to our national security," states that the West is afflicted with "military impotence."

We will just cite a few facts indicating how NATO's "military impotence" looks in practice. At present the total numerical strength of the NATO countries' armed forces approaches 5 million men, including more than 3 million on the European Continent. NATO command has at its disposal 70 divisions, more than 3,000 aircraft, 11,000 tanks and a vast quantity of other combat hardware and arms. Finally, on West European territory alone there are more than 8,000 American nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 delivery vehicles. Thus for every division in NATO's Allied Armed Forces there are more than 100 tactical nuclear warheads. That is the North Atlantic propagandists' "military impotence."

The "modernization" of this Moloch of war has a very definite purpose--to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. This is indicated by the "theoretical" calculations of the conference on "NATO in the Next 30 Years" held recently in Brussels and organized by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Paris Atlantic Institute, and by the practical orientation of the huge series of military maneuvers by the North Atlantic bloc combined under the overall code name "Autumn Forge 79." Everyone knows what was forged in that "forge." It was a Pentagon attempt to pressure the United States' West European NATO partners and make them agree to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. And the maneuvers were accompanied by the mass psychological indoctrination of the population. The "modernization" of the West's existing tactical nuclear arms is not subject to debate; it is necessary, the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote.

The 3-percent increase in the NATO countries' annual military budgets which is taking place under the banner of "modernization" also pursues the goal of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries (the Washington "hawks" in the Senate even voted for a 5-percent increase in the U.S. military budget in fiscal 1981 and 1982). [paragraph continues]

And, finally, the deployment of "Eurostrategic" weapons in NATO's European theater focuses within itself the entire essence of the notorious "modernization." The 600 missiles, the plan for whose deployment has already been sanctioned by President Carter and approved by a group of NATO experts (its official adoption is due to take place at the December NATO Council session), are not simply modernized versions of their predecessors, but qualitatively new types of nuclear missile weapons which will destabilize the equilibrium of forces in Europe.

Past experience indicates irrefutably that the arms race has never promoted the success of disarmament talks, but has on the contrary unutterably complicated and delayed them. The same thing is happening now, in particular with respect to the so-called "modernization." The kind of "division of labor" taking place within NATO is very indicative. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, two groups are working on preparations for the December NATO Council session: "One is concerned with the question of modernizing tactical armed forces, and the other with elaborating arms control proposals." In such cases it is customary to say that the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing. However, the manipulations of NATO's hands are quite coordinated. One is involved with the arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority, while the other is carrying out decoy maneuvers so as to lessen political opposition to plans for the nuclear rearming of NATO-opposition which is becoming increasingly strong in West European countries.

And another point about NATO's "division of labor." An editorial in the Washington STAR outwardly seems to welcome the new Soviet initiative, but adds: "In the present situation NATO is faced with a choice as to how best to confront the Soviet bloc--from a position of strength or from a position of weakness, both at the conference table and in the sphere of armed forces development. We would prefer strength." You could hardly put it more clearly. A similar line of reasoning has now been adopted as a practical weapons by other U.S. mass news organs. It is supplemented with utterly false "regrets" that the new Soviet initiative was, they say, adopted "too late," that the December NATO Council session is not far off, so the "modernization" machine which has been set in motion cannot now be reversed. But it is not a question of lack of time--the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles will take several years--but of the lack in certain Western circles of good will and a reasonable awareness of the prevailing political realities today.

The observation made in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech that our Western partners' actions often diverge from their words is also fully applicable to the hypocritical tactics of "division of labor" now being carried out by the NATO bosses. Their fine rhetoric, like the conjuring trick with "modernization," is intended to conceal the heat of the situation and the increase in military preparations. As for Western Europe, here these preparations are of a particularly dangerous nature, since a nuclear missile mine is being laid under the foundations of detente.

The fact that detente and disarmament are being jeopardized is of little concern to the NATO gentlemen. It is hardly surprising that the broad European public prefers to these risky prospects the clear prospects proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--to really insure that all European peoples live in conditions of peace and security.

WEST'S 'ADVENTURIST DESIGNS' CONTRASTED WITH SOVIET POLICY

LD161611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[V. Pustov article under the rubric "Commentator's notes": "Peace Initiative and Militarist Designs"]

[Text] There are events which are rightly called historic. That is precisely the assessment which the world public gave of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial session in Berlin devoted to the GDR's 30th anniversary. The speech outlines a clear prospect--really insuring for all European peoples life under conditions of security and peace and preventing mankind from being dragged into the abyss of a fatal war. "Historic peace initiative," "example worthy of emulation," "it is up to the West"--that is how people of good will throughout our world are defining the specific Soviet proposals and measures to supplement political detente in Europe with military detente.

Against this background the unsavory attempts by certain circles of the aggressive NATO bloc to belittle the significance of the Soviet proposals look even more odious. While unable to deny that the proposals contain "positive elements," these circles are at the same time groundlessly presenting them as "insufficient" and, indeed, are simply seeking to depict them as some sort of "diversionary maneuver" allegedly aimed at undermining "NATO solidarity." Here there are no serious arguments, facts or reasons, the gamble is still on stoking an atmosphere of fear in the face of the mythical "threat from the East." As before, this notorious "threat" is used as a smokescreen under whose cover the forces of war, aggression and reaction are trying to impose on the world another round of the arms race and torpedo the detente process.

In whatever field the militarist preparations by the NATO countries are accelerated--be it the growth of military budgets, the buildup of the scope of provocative military maneuvers, the spurring on of the arms race or the knocking together of new imperialist blocs--always and everywhere these dangerous actions are accompanied by expatiation on the notorious "Soviet military superiority." On this false basis the NATO countries spent $1.3 trillion on military purposes first in 20 years and then in 10 years. To judge by these countries' present record military budgets and the annual 3-percent increase in them imposed by Washington, approximately the same sum will be spent in the 1978-1983 period. Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, made it clear the other day that the 3-percent increase in military expenditure is not a limit for the United States, particularly if programs appear for the creation of even more expensive "specific weapons systems."

Z. Brzezinski avoided answering a specific question: Is the United States prepared to follow the USSR's example and reduce the numerical strength of its armed forces in Europe? His "restraint" becomes perfectly understandable in the light of the New York TIMES report that L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the decision to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe "has caught the White House and the State Department unawares."

The thoughts of certain circles in the West are directed not toward easing military antagonism in Europe but toward turning its western part into a U.S. strategic security zone [predpolye] and a launchpad for new U.S. nuclear missile weapons. [paragraph continues]

"We cannot fail," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to see the real facts: The champions of the arms race are using any fabricated pretexts--even the most nonexistent pretexts, it may be said--to inflame the atmosphere and spur on military preparations. As for Europe, here they are planning to undermine the edifice of peace, its very foundation."

The implementation of plans to deploy on the territory of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and other NATO countries so-called "Eurostrategic weapons" capable of delivering nuclear strikes against targets in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would be a most dangerous step in this direction. This sinister design is camouflaged by hypocritical expatiations on "equalizing military potentials" and the "arms modernization" [dovooruzheniye"] of NATO, which the bloc could allegedly use as "currency" at future talks with the Warsaw Pact states.

According to the Washington POST, U.S. officials intend to seek the NATO countries' agreement to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory. It is reported that the final decision on this score will be taken at the NATO Council's forthcoming December session. Here no secret is made of the fact that the supporters of the dangerous business of playing with fire are preparing to overcome a "storm of indignation" and powerful resistance from the West European public, which is urgently demanding that a positive answer be given to the Soviet peace initiatives and that no attempt be made, as the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG warns, "to drown them in empty talks."

But everything attests that the NATO circles which rely on force are continuing to travel the well-trodden path of empty talk of peace and actual material preparation for war. A group of high-ranking experts in the NATO headquarters recently decided to recommend the plan elaborated by the Pentagon for deploying in Western Europe 572 missiles with nuclear warheads, including 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles. But even this does not seem enough to Gen B. Rogers, Washington's chief emissary in NATO. According to a report in the West German newspaper DIE WELT, he has agreed to this figure "only with gritted teeth." You see, it is evidently too little for him.

Perfectly naturally, the implementation of these designs aimed at insuring NATO military superiority would dangerously alter the strategic situation in Europe and lead to the pernicious destruction of the military equilibrium existing here and would also greatly poison the international atmosphere as a whole and undermine the detente process. "The socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warned, "would obviously not view the NATO militarists' efforts indifferently. We would in that event have to take the necessary additional steps to strengthen our security. We would have no other way out left."

The facts attest that the opponents of detente are trying to create new "hotspots" in the world and are pouring oil onto the smoldering hotbeds of tension. The provocative ballyhoo over the fabricated "threat to navigation" in the Persian Gulf with a view to creating conditions for armed intervention by the United States and other NATO countries in this region, and the militarist hysteria unleashed by influential U.S. circles over the so-called "Soviet military presence" on Cuba can serve as the most recent graphic examples of this.

Washington's decision to create a 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean, a 110,000-strong "quick-reaction corps" in Key West (Florida) and a permanent "Caribbean task force" headquarters, to expand the scale of the U.S. naval exercises regularly staged in the Caribbean and to periodically build up the forces at the military base in Guantanamo, occupied by the Americans counter to the will of the sovereign Republic of Cuba, is a component of U.S. imperialism's strategy in its struggle against the peoples' growing liberation movement.

To avoid a repetition in other Latin American countries of the bitter lessons which U.S. imperialism has recently been taught by the patriots of Nicaragua and Grenada, the new headquarters in Key West, according to press reports, has been instructed to elaborate plans for mounting military operations in the region of the Caribbean and Central America. In other words, preparation is underway for armed interference in the internal affairs of the region's countries in which events are developing in a direction which does not suit Washington. However, as the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA stresses, U.S. imperialism will not succeed by means of any threats in forcing the peoples to abandon the struggle for freedom and independence.

The adventurist designs of the militarist circles of the United States and other NATO countries are opposed by the firm, consistent policy of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies aimed at strengthening security both in Europe and in all other regions of the world and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, at liberating the eighties from "the war of nerves," from suspicion and fear and--the main thing--from the arms race.

SHITIKOV INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

LD161446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak capital of Prague has become the scene of the forum of parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact countries. Also present as observers are delegations from Cuba, Laos and Mongolia. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Here is what he said to our correspondent in Prague:

[Shitikov--begin recording] Representatives of the parliaments and states of the Warsaw Pact states have assembled in Prague for their routine consultative meeting at the invitation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This is the second consultative meeting held by the parliamentary representatives. The first was held in Leningrad in 1977, and very important questions were discussed there. At this meeting, too, it is proposed to discuss these important questions, which are primarily about international relations, and particularly about problems concerning security and cooperation in Europe, military detente and disarmament as well as questions on the further deepening of the interaction between parliamentarians. This meeting is particularly significant in that it takes place at a time when the whole world is discussing, with deep interest, the new peaceful initiative put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the festivities in the GDR. And as a matter of fact our consultative meeting will devote much attention to this intitiative. [end recording]

Opening of Parliamentary Meeting

LD161302 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague, October 16, TASS--A consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of Warsaw Treaty member-countries opened today here to discuss problems of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, speaking at the opening meeting of the session, stressed the great importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the celebration meeting in Berlin marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Alois Indra read out a message of greetings to the session from the President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak. The consultative meeting is attended by the chairmen of the parliaments of Warsaw Treaty member-countries. The parliamentary delegations of Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Mongolian People's Republic are present as observers. The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Shitikov chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

CEMA DISCUSSES ATOMIC POWER STATION PRODUCTION WITH SFRY

LD161105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, TASS--First session of the intergovernmental commission for carrying out the general coordination of the cooperation between the interested CEMA member countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) on multilateral international specialization and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations has ended here.

Taking part in the session were representatives of the countries making up the intergovernmental commission: T. Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; D. Seker, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers; Zimmermann, GDR minister of heavy machine building and plant construction; J. Szydlak, first deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers; I. Avram, minister of machine building of the Socialist Republic of Romania; V. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; J. Simon, deputy chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialst Republic; and S. Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Assembly, chairman of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry of the SFRY. The commission session was chaired by V. Novikov, permanent chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in its work were R. Rohlicek, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, and N. Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA. The intergovernmental commission has formulated the primary measures for carrying out an agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations signed at the 23rd session of the CEMA, and also discussed organizational questions.

The session has passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD160850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Commission on Light Industry has ended in Ulaanbaatar. Taking part in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslavakia. Questions connected with the realization of the long-term special program of cooperation for fulfillment of the rational requirements of the CEMA member countries in industrial consumer goods were examined. The commission session was held in a friendly atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN POZNAN

LD160852 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Another meeting of the CEMA Commission for Engineering Industry has been held in Poznan. The meeting was attended by ministers from member countries, and a representative of Yugoslavia. The meeting discussed the development prospects of the engineering industry up to 1990. The engineering industry is the most dynamic industrial branch of the CEMA countries. Its output in 1951-1978 increased 30 times. In the CEMA countries main stress has been put on the development of the electrotechnical and radiotechnical industries, electronics, precision instruments, automation and computers, and the transport machinery.

CEMA DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN MINSK, WILL DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION

LD162358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Delegations have arrived in Minsk from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. They are to take part in a opening session of a section of the Standing CEMA Commission for Construction. The draft program for cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the field of protection and improvement of the environment for 1981-1985 will also be discussed.

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

LD151223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] There is something profoundly symbolic in the fact that on German soil--the motherland of Marx and Engels--the days of celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary impressively demonstrated the inexhaustible political and moral strength of socialist internationalism, the indestructibility and strengthening unity of our community's fraternal states and at the same time the profound principledness, dynamism and flexibility of Leninist foreign policy. An eternal truth is confirmed with renewed force: Socialism and peace are indivisible.

The document published by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers notes that the visit to the GDR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has been an event of outstanding significance both on the plane of further consolidating collaboration between the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR and from the viewpoint of the vital interests of peace and international security.

The new foreign policy initiative contained in the Soviet leader's speech opened up an opportunity for preventing a new surge in the arms race, for embarking on the path of real disarmament and for safeguarding and augmenting the fruits of detente and peaceful cooperation.

A week has passed since this important initiative was advanced, but the very lively interest in it is not diminishing but is growing. It is being discussed at international forums and in national parliaments and is being carefully studied in the leading spheres of many countries and in broad public circles.

Good Example

This tremendous worldwide response is understandable since the USSR's new initiative is devoted to the greatest problem of all--the burning issue of how to curb the continuing arms race which is creating a great threat to world peace and security. In consistently implementing the foreign policy program of our party's 24th and 25th congresses, the CPSU and the Soviet state are setting an example of a constructive, businesslike approach to the most urgent problem of the present day.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech clearly outlined the major problem knots whose elimination would make it easier to advance along the path of limiting the arms race toward the ultimate goal of total disarmament.

It is natural that this speech focused its attention on problems of European security. It was precisely here, on our old continent, that World War II flared up four decades ago, taking tens of millions of human lives. It is precisely in Europe that the antagonism between the two largest military groupings occur and enormous weapons arsenals are concentrated. At the same time our continent is the cradle of political and military detente whose beneficial processes have gone far beyond the framework of Europe. There is an important sphere here for the application of further efforts to strengthen security.

The businesslike, realistic proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at turning Europe into a zone of unshakable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation are well known. Many of them are being implemented or are being discussed at bilateral and multilateral talks. And now, here is a new, exceptionally important step on this path. The USSR is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the USSR's western regions by comparison with their present level, on condition that no more similar weapons are deployed in Western Europe. Up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other equipment will be withdrawn unilaterally from GDR territory over the next 12 months.

So, unilaterally, it is absolutely clear to every unprejudiced person that these actions of good will (and actions which come hard if you consider the activation of NATO's militarist preparations) would not have been embarked on by a state seeking military superiority, planning armed confrontations and conflicts or coveting foreign lands. This time many of those who clamour noisily about the "Soviet military threat" were obliged to bite their tongues; their falsifying versions are collapsing like a house of cards.

A good example to other states--that is the leitmotiv of the majority of foreign clmments on the Soviet initiative. It is wholly supported by the fraternal socialist countries, is approved by the broadest world public circles and is meeting with a great positive response in various political spheres in Western countries.

Before It Is Too Late

It is now up to the Western powers. What do we hear from the NATO capitals? The reaction is varied. On the one hand the West's leading circles cannot fail to acknowledge the serious, businesslike nature of the Soviet initiative.

Sober politicians and legislators in a number of West European countries are suggesting going halfway to meet the Soviet Union and elaborating a positive position for negotiations. FRG Bundestag Deputy K. Voigt recommended that NATO members respond constructively to the USSR's initiative. Similar sensible advice can be heard in the parliaments of other Western states.

But other speeches can also be heard, blatantly aimed at belittling the significance of the Soviet proposals. Although since the Berlin initiative no doubts remain as to the strictly defensive nature of Soviet military strategy, some NATO figures are continuing to spend time on sickening versions of our country's desire for superiority and the USSR's "lack of restraint" in its behavior in the international arena.

U.S. Vice President W. Mondale tried to set the tone for such unfounded expatiations in his speech at the annual session of the NATO association: "We must remember that in response to the restraint which the NATO alliance has displayed for the past two decades at its own initiative with regard to nuclear deterrent forces, the Russians have not displayed similar restraint." This interpretation does not stand up to contact with the real facts. The hiking of NATO's militarist preparations cannot be called restraint.

All NATO's military programs in recent decades have had and continue to have above all a nuclear "stuffing." How many varying versions of plans for giving the West German militarists access to nuclear arsenals there have been. Only the people's resolute opposition has prevented these dangerous undertakings. As for U.S. nuclear weapons, they have constantly been built up and continue to be built up in the so-called European theater. They are modernized with every passing year. The Pershings emerged to replace the old "family" of missiles, and now they want to replace them with the even more powerful Pershing-II missiles. In just a short time a further four battalions of U.S. nuclear forces have been added in the same "theater." The Phantoms are constantly being modernized; they are essentially strategic bombers designed to deliver nuclear weapons. The range of nuclear missiles on U.S. submarines cruising the Mediterranean has also been increased.

At the same time not a single serious Western expert has questioned the fact that in the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union and the yield of their warheads has not only not increased but has even decreased somewhat. For other categories of military might as well the USSR adheres strictly to the approximate parity of forces which has formed in Europe. The question arises: Who then is displaying restraint and who is not?

Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, tries to discern in the Soviet initiative two elements: "the positive and the less positive." "We welcome this initiative on one plane," he stated, but what other plane does he have in mind? It is clear from many NATO statements that the NATO strategists are alarmed above all about the future of the dangerous plan to deploy in Western Europe new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons targeted against the USSR's territory. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, stated this with soldierly directness.

A current propaganda story alleges that this plan was elaborated virtually at the request of the bloc's West European members, allegedly frightened by the "growing threat from the East." This story is a long way from the truth. Irrefutable reports attest that this is from start to finish a U.S. plan, elaborated in the depths of the Pentagon. Under Pentagon pressure, without any agreement from the junior partners, the U.S. draft budget for 1980 includes appropriations amounting to approximately $350 million for producing medium-range missiles (cruise and Pershing-II missiles). A U.S. operation lasting many months has been launched to twist the allies' arms. The operation is all the more unpleasant in that it has been mounted under the false banner of "Saving Western Europe." Is it not symptomatic that the "saved" have tried long and hard to avoid their U.S. "saviour?" According to the West German newspaper DIE WELT, at closed meetings in Bonn and London Brzezinski "has been unable to conceal his irritation" at the partners' intractability. Only recently the Pentagon succeeded in obtaining approval for its plan from a "group of high-ranking NATO representatives." Now it is planning to push it through at the NATO Council session in December and then through the parliaments of a number of states.

Those West European figures who yield to the U.S. hegemonist diktat appear in an unseemly light. It must be pointed out in this connection that among those acting in the strange role of Pentagon advocate is, for example, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, who is forever talking about the importance of "making good NATO's arms shortfall" (as if that bloc were not already armed to the teeth). This, Genscher would have us believe, would improve the changes of further talks on military detente. Stepping up the arms race in order to contain it? That is really standing logic on its head, as Adenauer used to.

They are trying to force this evil scheme through knowing that they are acting against the peoples' will and the demands of reason. Not for nothing, therefore, have there been many admissions in the press that imposing a new round of the nuclear missile arms race would provoke "a storm of indignation" (London's THE OBSERVER) and "serious shock-waves in a number of West European countries" (the New York TIMES). There is every justification for this. The creation of Pentagon nuclear missile firing ranges in Europe threatens to upset the balance of military forces and to exacerbate the situation on the continent. Playing with fire in this way is fraught with the most serious consequences. It is still not too late to choose a peaceful and realistic alternative.

In the People's Interests

In the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee the final stage of the hearings on the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty has begun. The leaders of Congress expect that discussion of the document by the Senate could start early in November, despite the intensified activity of those who would like to delay any decision.

At the earlier hearings, in the judgement of administration leaders, the treaty "withstood all the criticisms levelled at it, as well as determined efforts to link it with other problems" such as the spurious issue of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. Many of the hollow arguments of SALT's opponents were exploded, including the far-fetched stories about the "impossibility" of monitoring the agreement's fulfillment.

However, the heat of the debate on Capitol Hill is as great as ever, and last week leader of the militarist "Committee on the Present Danger" P. Nitze claimed, foaming at the mouth, that the treaty is "unequal" and that it "gives unilateral advantages" to the Soviet Union. A number of senators are insisting that the Pentagon's budget be increased by 5 percent a year by way of "payment" for "concessions." Curiously enough, the U.S. administration is yielding to this pressure by trying to humor the extreme militarists with promises of continuing to jack up military appropriations.

Realistically-minded legislators and politicians reasonably suggest that the ratification question be approached from a different angle: Does the document accord with U.S. vital national interests? "We must not," Senator Byrd says, "allow political shortsightedness to prevent us from having a broad appreciation of U.S. national interests as regards the main question of strategic nuclear arms systems." U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has said that the main question which it is essential to solve may be formulated thus: Will America be better off with or without the treaty?

The mounds of evidence from politicians, experts and legislators already accumulated under the dome of the Capitol during the hearings give an unambiguous answer to this question. The U.S. President's statement says: "It is perfectly obvious that the SALT treaty accords with our country's most important interests. It strengthens U.S. security and promotes peace throughout the world." Here the President adds that the fact that the treaty is good for us does not mean that it is bad for the Soviet Union.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown attests that refusal to ratify the document would lead to a new arms race which would cost U.S. taxpayers at least $30 billion.

Despite the intensive "brainwashing" of the U.S. population by the militarist organizations, the overwhelming majority of Americans are convinced that the SALT II treaty's entry into force accords with their vital interests. TIME magazine published a letter from Seattle resident Leigh Anderson protesting sharply against the "hawks'" intention to "kill the treaty--the result of the hard work of many informed figures." Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that, in response to the emotional voices talking about the "betrayal" of U.S. interests, Americans are keeping a sober mind, and they like the easing of tension.

Nor can people on the banks of the Potomac toally ignore the unanimous approval of the SALT II treaty by the West European countries' leaders. This is noted in the report "SALT and the NATO allies" which has just been submitted for the Senate's examination. Pope John Paul II has also publicly called for the limitation of the arms race.

The process of detente is continuing in the keenest antagonism with bellicose imperialist circles. Very important tasks now face the world's peace-loving social forces. The peoples' will is a gigantic force. It has frequently thwarted militarists' plans. That is also how it must be now, in a complex, tempestuous period of history.

UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HEGEMONISM RESOLUTION

ID170852 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 17 Oct 79 ID

[Text] New York, October 17, TASS--The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has started the discussion of the important and urgent question, submitted by the Soviet Union--"On Inadmissability of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations".

Opening the discussion, the USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has pointed out that as is shown by the events of the recent years the efforts aimed at deepening the process of relaxation of international tension and at its spreading to all areas of the world are opposed by the forces which seek to turn back the development of international relations, to bring the world back to a period of acute international conflicts, to keep it on the brink of war.

In the present-day conditions, said the Soviet representative, one more direction of struggle for relaxation of international tension, for consolidation of the foundations of universal peace and security of the peoples is being shaped--elimination from the practice of international relations of the policy of hegemonism in any of its forms and manifestations.

All sorts of claims to hegemonism in international relations are a source of conflict situations, international crises. The danger of the policy of hegemonism is that it ignores the rights of the peoples, primarily small and medium developing states, crosses out democratic principles on which international relations of the present are built, destabilises the international situation and leads to creation of seats of tension.

Backing the Soviet proposal, Deputy Foreign Minister of the GDR Peter Florin recalled that German imperialism in its time begot the most brutal form of enslavement and exploitation of other peoples. The GDR eliminated the roots of imperialist striving for domination. We consider our vigorous actions against hegemonism, said the GDR delegate, as the discharging of the historical responsibility and the obligation of the socialist state.

Afghanistan's Permanent Representative Bismillah Sahak pointed to the topicality of the problem being discussed and recalled that the policy of pacification of hegemonism is shortsighted and dangerous, which is testified by the historical experience.

Mauritius' Permanent Representative Radha Krishna Ramphul has declared the readiness of his delegation to vote for the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union.

SOVIET 'NON-USE OF FORCE' PROPOSAL DISCUSSED IN UN

ID161008 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] New York, October 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The U.N. General Assembly's Sixth Committee (legal matters) has started discussing the question of increasing the effectiveness of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations. Submitted to the committee has been a report of the working group, which discussed the draft relevant agreement drawn up by the Soviet Union.

The proposal on conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations was advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress. Also at that time this question was officially submitted by the Soviet Union for the discussion at the U.N. General Assembly. As was shown by the discussions which were held, the Soviet proposal enjoys support of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states.

Soviet Representative Vladimir Petrovskiy has pointed out that conclusion of the world treaty would lend a new important impetus to the process of relaxation of international tension.

By prohibiting the use of both nuclear and conventional arms in solution of international disputes, he said, the treaty would put all the states, both nuclear and non-nuclear, into an equal position. Favourable conditions would be created for curbing the arms, for reducing armaments, including nuclear armaments, for advancing towards universal peace and complete disarmament.

OZEROV REJECTS WESTERN CRITICISM OF SOVIET ROLE IN UN

LD151155 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Article by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer Mikhail Ozerov under the rubric "Fact and Fiction": "So Where Are the Liars?"]

[Text] Today the world is discussing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. It is discussing, thinking and warmly welcoming the proposals put forward in it.

Leonid Ilich's speech is also in the minds of those assembled at the UN General Assembly session in New York. The delegates are approving the Soviet initiatives. They are saying, in particular: The United Nations must make a weighty contribution to the struggle against the supporters of the arms race and prevent the highly dangerous plans for deploying new types of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe from being implemented.

But occasionally one hears different voices. The voices of those who, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, "are planning to undermine" the very foundations of the edifice of peace. Some are doing this by fueling the slanderous "Soviet threat" campaign. Others, meanwhile, are waging an offensive against the United Nations, raining down on it a dense stream of accusations in an attempt to prevent it from being a place where peace is resolutely upheld.

...Again, as in past years, cars are streaming along the East River embankment, crossing the three bridges and stopping outside the glass and cement skyscraper. Men and women--some in sober suits, others in eastern garb--are stepping out of the cars and taking the escalator up to the oval hall.

This is a customary sight in the fall in New York, where the General Assembly session has been held for many years.

In fact everything in the UN headquarters is seemingly as before. But when they compare the current session with previous ones, commentators reckon that maybe never before has the East River skyscraper been the target for such abuse and all manner of insinuations.

Who is not having a go at this target? London's rightwing DAILY EXPRESS calls the UN headquarters the "world capital of hypocrisy and sterile phrasemongering," the New York TIMES, which prides itself on its "reliability," talks about "the decline of UN authority and prestige" and quotes as proof of this the words of D.P. Moynihan, former head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations: "It is a place of liars." High-ranking figures in the capitalist countries moan that the UN Charter "has lost all force" and that it is being "flouted."

But Y. Blum, Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations, went one better by saying: "The United Nations is gradually becoming an organ dominated by an impious alliance of dictatorships."

Who then is to blame for these and other UN "ills"? The "Reds," of course! Congressman L. McDonald unhesitatingly states: "The United Nations is now a cover for world communist aggression." Beijing, remaining faithful to its phraseology, continues speaking about "Soviet hegemonism in the United Nations."

You could ignore these fabrications were it not for two significant facts.

A great deal of work has been done on the East River in the last 3 weeks. It is very difficult work--in fact, representatives from countries with different social systems and different foreign policy courses are participating in it. Their interests have to be reduced to a common denominator on a question of decisive significance for mankind: Is it to be war or peace? But the propaganda salvo timed to coincide with the 34th Session is clearly intended to undermine confidence in the forum and its participants.

The there is the second fact. The aforementioned DAILY EXPRESS once carried the rubric "Look at the Root." If you look at the root of the current anti-UN campaign then its cause is clear.

In the fall of 1944, in the quiet Washington suburb of Dumbarton Oaks, envoys from the three leading powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition elaborated the principles of a new international organization. It was born at a grim time when the battles of World War II were still raging. It was born to watch over international security.

Is it fulfilling this task? Yes, by and large. The United Nations has repeatedly resolved dangerous disputes and conflicts, and important agreements have been signed within its framework.

Much has been done but even more could have been done. This was prevented to a considerable extent by the Western states which had an "automatic majority" in the United Nations and were able to dictate their will and manipulate the voting.

Those days are now gone. The flags of 50 countries fluttered outside the UN headquarters 34 years ago; now there are 152 flags. "The percentage of democratic states in the United Nations has fallen sharply," the New York TIMES complains. Let the term "democratic countries" (it means the capitalist countries, of course) be a matter for the newspaper's conscience. We will note merely that the West has in fact lost its "automatic majority." But the number of UN members is only part of it. The main issue is their stance: Almost all of them condemn the arms race, imperialist diktat and discrimination in economic relations. It is undoubtedly the socialist powers that set the tone. It is for this reason that the bourgeois press laments that "the correlation of forces in the United Nations does not favor the West" and that "UN members are drifting further and further away from the United States."

Can this be to the liking of those who used to rule the roost in the United Nations? Of course not. This is one of the basic reasons for the current campaign.

Nostalgia for the good old days is understandable in a way but why express it in gross lies, insults and the quest for the notorious "hand of Moscow"?

There are no "machinations"--what we have here is a historical law-governed pattern. The particular features of our world and the real development of events are seen in relief in the United Nations, it being the broadest international organization.

At the first session of the General Assembly back in 1946 a resolution was approved at the USSR's initiative on adopting specific measures for disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Since then the Soviet Union has always focused its attention at General Assembly sessions on the paramount task--averting the threat of war. Following L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech it is stressen on East River that the Soviet Union has set a splendid example of how to clear Europe of mines.

Our country consistently upholds the UN principles and opposes attempts to undermine them and rock the organization.

This is exactly what certain people in the oval hall are doing at the moment. One of the maneuvers succeeded, unfortunately. Operating as a united front, the United States and China imposed the question of "Kampuchean representation" on the assembly and hoisted the Pol Pot puppets into the seats of the Kampuchean representatives.

However, the opponents of detente have failed to divert the forum from the main track. The discussions at UN headquarters are focused on the chief problems of the present day.

The slanderers are being resolutely rebuffed. "It is a grave mistake to criticize the United Nations as a 'talking-ship' and to maintain that it fails to get concrete results. We need at least one forum in the world where we can meet and discuss problems," UN Secretary General K. Waldheim said.

The high-ranking Washington diplomat (S.U. Meyns) has condemned the statements by U.S. officials and press organs to the effect that the United Nations "costs too much," that it "has become a stronghold of bureaucratism" and that for this reason the American administration should get out of it. "Everyone needs the United Nations. It effectively serves the the interests of its member countries," (Meyns) said.

Those who are up in arms against the UN Charter also come in for a rebuke. Session delegates regard these attacks as an attempt to revise the fundamental UN principle. They were particularly riled by an article in the American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT which blames almost all international difficulties on...shortcomings in the charter.

The thesis of "Soviet hegemonism" in the United Nations rebounded against its creators. At the beginning of the present session the Soviet Union put forward a constructive initiative on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations. This proposal is supported by the session participants. They say: The USSR has convincingly reaffirmed its stance on all manifestations of diktat and pressure.

So if you are looking for the "place of liars" you should look not on East River but in the capitals of those states which are still hoping to use the United Nations for their own selfish ends and will use the most vile slander for this purpose. The fact that the attacks on the United Nations coincide with a new anti-Soviet propaganda have demonstrates that this entire "choir" is conducted by a single center. It is conducted with a specific intention in mind as spelled out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin: "To use every, even nonexistent, farfetched pretext in order to stoke up the atmosphere and spur on military preparations."

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR OF PROGRESSIVE YOUTH PUBLICATIONS HELD

LD170156 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--"The vast opportunities offered by modern information media should be used for improving the moral and political climate in the world and for strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples in the interest of social progress and of averting a new world war," said Vagif Guseynov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Young Communist League, at an international seminar of editors of progressive youth publication, which opened here today.

The seminar is attended by delegations from 18 European, Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

In the present conditions mass information media are fighting hard for the hearts and minds of millions of people in the world, paying special attention to youth, Vagif Guseynov said. That is the reason why progressive youth publications bear enormous responsibility for the propaganda of the ideas of peace, of ending the arms race and of disarmament among the young people of the world. Progressive youth, Guseynov stressed, considers it its main task to contribute in every way toward isolating the forces of war and reaction.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's peaceable policy, speakers at the seminar welcomed the peace initiatives put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the celebration meeting in Berlin marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR. It was stressed that these initiatives are fresh evidence of the Soviet Union's persistence in the struggle for curbing the arms race and for achieving actual disarmament and positive results in easing military tension.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the seminar, Oswald Schneidratus, secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, urged the WFDY and all democratic peace organisations to mount jointly a campaign in the press against all attempts to begin a new round of the arms race, to prevent new types of nuclear arms from appearing in Europe.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON END OF LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, on 12 October 1979 publishes on pages 20-21 a 2,000-word article by I. Gorin under the headline "Decisive Stage Ahead" summing up the results of the Eighth Session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The article notes that the "rapprochement of the positions of the main groups of states" with regard to the sea bed gives grounds for believing the conference's work has entered its concluding stage and records Soviet opposition to the suggestion that "a group of several major Western states" should have the power to veto decisions approved by the majority of members of the council of an international organ on the sea bed.

SOVIET OIL PLANNER VERTEL REJECTS U.S. NEWSMAN'S CLAIM OF SHORTAGE

LD161245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Mikhail Ozerov under the rubric "Repercussions": "The Washington Oracle's Discomfiture"]

[Text] "Through Others' Eyes" was the title of a piece published in our paper under the rubric "Fact and Fiction" (No 201, 1979). It talked about the fabrications of certain Western papers, magazines and "radio voices" which, citing CIA prophecies, asserted that "an oil crisis is approaching" in the Soviet Union "and that soon "Moscow will have to import a considerable quantity of this raw material."

At that time we gave space to E.I. Vertel, chief of the USSR Gosplan Fuel and Petroleum Product Balances and Distribution Plans Department. He quoted specific figures on the USSR's energy potential. He reminded everybody that the Soviet Union is the world's leading producer of coal and oil. He talked about the opening up of the country's main fuel and energy base in Tyumenskaya Oblast, where the first billion tons of oil was extracted last spring.

Everything is clear-cut, you would think, so why do we return to this discussion?

The article is being widely quoted abroad. It is being quoted and weighed up and conclusions are being drawn. Obviously it did not please certain people in the United States and some Western countries. Hence the other reactions whose purpose is one and the same: to make excuses, to distort the facts quoted in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and to add new fabrications to the original "bouquet."

The Washington POST's Moscow correspondent Kevin Klose, for example, devotes his opus to the way our paper "hushed things up," as he put it. What does he mean? Why, it's the same old "Soviet oil industry difficulties."

So here we are back to E.I. Vertel's office. I show Klose's essay to the "senior Soviet specialist in the energy planning sphere" (this is what the Washington POST calls E.I. Vertel):

"Mr Klose should look more closely at the articles he is commenting on," he said. "I talked in detail about existing problems. Above all about the fact that in the European part of the USSR oil stocks are running out at most of the old fields and we therefore have to open up new areas in the east. These areas are uninhabited. The climate is severe and there are marshes. All this increases expenditure on oil extraction and causes difficulties which we have to overcome. But Mr Klose chose 'not to notice' my words. Or maybe he 'forgot' them?

"Despite the existing problems," E.I. Vertel continued, "the oil increase rate is high. In 1960 we extracted 147.8 million tons of oil and gas condensate, in 1970 we extracted 353.0 million tons and last year 571.4 million."

These are the true figures. Those quoted by K. Klose, particularly on "plan underfulfillment," came out of thin air. Why should the correspondent of such a well-known paper as the Washington POST use made-up figures as the source for his materials? Would it not be better to use the official data our country regularly publishes?

The more so as Klose aspires to the role of a virtual oracle. He juggles the figures he has made up himself and then draws the "global" conclusion that "the USSR economy is in a more pitiful state than at any time since World War II."

Klose worked for many years on the paper as a police reporter. It was then that he established connections with various special services. These connections become close, indeed intimate, and now the Washington POST correspondent is zealously playing along with the CIA. And he had done so since his arrival in our country when, without further ado, he let fly a salvo of anti-Soviet articles.

Is it surprising that Klose was unable to keep his mouth shut when our paper refuted the CIA's allegations! He rushed to its "defense." And his truce face became even clearer. Not for nothing do the people say: "Tell me who your friend is...."

In snort, everything to do with Mr Klose is clear. But there is something else that must not be overlooked. There is a discernable law-governed pattern in commentaries published in the Washington POST and in other materials on this theme: The bourgeois propagandists kick up a fuss about the mythical oil shortage in the USSR but say not a word about what is happening at home.

A mere comparison will paint a graphic picture. In contrast to the capitalist states the Soviet Union is not only self-sufficient in oil but it also send this fuel and raw material abroad--and in ever increasing quantities! It supplies capitalist countries too, "THE FINANCIAL TIMES, organ of British business circles, wrote the other day.

The energy crisis is certainly raging. Not in the USSR but in the bourgeois world, above all on the other side of the ocean. In fact, U.S. President J. Carter was forced to admit: "We are now paying for our inability to take prompt and effective measures to solve energy problems."

Washington is pulling out all stops to get more oil. It is largely for this reason that it is creating the "quick reaction corps" numbering over 100,000 men. Thugs are being trained for transfer, "if necessary," to the oil-rich regions of the Near East and Persian Gulf. They will seize the oil-fields there if supplies of "black gold" to the United States are threatened with disruption.

In the foregoing we have talked about the West's vain attempts to escape from the energy chaos. But the press and "radio voices" in the capitalist countries do not even mention this in their commentaries. Nor do they mention what E.I. Vertel said about the reasons behind what is happening in the West, primarily the monopolies' rapacious policy.

INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA ENDANGERED BY U.S. MOVES

LD170855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Lapskiy article under rubric "On International Topics": "Relapse Into 'Gunboat Politics'"]

[Text] It is the United States' fault that the Caribbean region has become a new hotbed of international tension. The United States is holding unprecedentedly large-scale naval maneuvers there.

Several thousand Marines are being transferred by military transport ship from the United States to the American military base of Guantanamo which is on Cuban territory and is held illegally by Washington. According to U.S. press reports, the exercises will last 4 weeks. [paragraph continues]

They will include the staging of battles involving tanks and artillery. The maneuvers are being commanded from the recently established Caribbean task force headquarters at Key West (Florida), headed by Rear Adm T. Replogle.

Washington has recently been paying increased attention to the Caribbean region and is building up its military presence there at a fast rate. Political observers link this attention and this haste with increased U.S. concern over the growth of the national liberation struggle in Caribbean countries. There is a continuing stream of reports from Central America of popular demonstrations against military dictatorial regimes which enjoy Washington's political and material support.

Washington is drawing up plans to create a multinational "fire-brigade" under the OAS flag. This force, according to the White House and Pentagon plan, is designed to be an instrument of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of those Latin American countries where the anti-imperialist movement is on the rise.

However, countries south of the Rio Grande have recognized in time the danger that lies in Washington's plans and actions. Their essence lies certainly not in concern for Latin Americans' security, as official U.S. propaganda tries to make out, but in defense of its own imperialist interests. Few people in Latin America took seriously Washington's allegations of a "military threat" stemming from Cuba. The lie, as was only to be expected, proved to have short legs. Nevertheless, American politicians and strategists are continuing to brandish it like a bugaboo. Under cover of this myth the United States is building up its armed forces in the Caribbean and inflaming the situation in an attempt to put psychological pressure on the countries of this region.

People in Latin America resolutely condemn Washington's militarist plans and actions. The strengthening of the U.S. military presence in this region is fraught with very serious consequences. This idea is insistently emphasized by politicians, public figures and press organs in Latin American countries. These actions are a danger to the independent development of the regions states and are directed primarily against those who seek to strengthen their sovereignty and defend their own national wealth against imperialist plunderers. The militarist U.S. actions, political observers point out, return inter-American relations to the times of "gunboat politics," when Washington was able to interfere at will in the internal affairs of its southern neighbors.

SECRETARY BROWN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ROK, JAPAN

LD162126 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 16, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown left today on a trip to the Far East which will take him to South Korea and Japan. In Seoul, Brown will take part in a regular session of the U.S.-South Korean Consultative Committee on Defence. In Japan, he will meet Prime Minister Ohira, chief of the Defence Agency Yamashita and will inspect units of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", specifically in the Hokkaido Islands.

Harold Brown's trip to the Far East is regarded here as one of the Pentagon's measures aimed at widening the U.S. military presence in the Far East.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK THANKS KOSYGIN FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, has sent A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a message which says:

"I convey thanks to you for the fraternal greetings and congratulations which you sent on the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's formation. I take this opportunity of expressing confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union--will continue to grow even stronger and develop, and I wish you even greater successes in your responsible work to make the country prosper."

DPRK TOURIST OFFICE DELEGATION LEAVES; PACT SIGNED

SK161200 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 14 Oct 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of workers of the DPRK Tourist Office led by Comrade (Yim Kil-hung), deputy director of the office, has left Moscow. The delegation took part in the signing of a protocol for the exchange of tourists between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in 1980. Comrade Nikitin, chief of the main administration for foreign tourism, signed the protocol from the Soviet side.

According to the protocol, 5 Korean tourist groups composed of 120 persons will visit the Soviet Union and 53 Soviet tourist groups composed of a total of 1,575 persons will visit the fraternal Korea in 1980.

Both sides expressed a firm conviction that the signing of the protocol will contribute to strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples. While staying in Moscow, the Korean guests also toured many places, including scenic spots.

DPRK COMPLAINTS ABOUT U.S. OVERFLIGHTS NOTED

ID161425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 5 ID

[TASS report: "Espionage Flights"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 October--KCNA reports that on 11 October a high-altitude U.S. aircraft twice invaded the DPRK's airspace and flew over offshore waters along the country's eastern coast. The report notes that the new violation of the DPRK's airspace is a serious military provocation. In September this year alone, the agency points out, seven such violations of DPRK airspace were recorded.

MONGOLIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 5 OCTOBER

ID101509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] (Dahyn Gotob) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 5 October.

IMPERIALISTS, MAOISTS INTERFERING IN AFGHANISTAN

ID170148 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Rome, October 16, TASS--Imperialists of the West and the Maoists are constantly interfering in internal affairs of Afghanistan, writes the Italian magazine RAGIONE. The magazine reports that groups of terrorists are formed for that purpose in the neighbouring Pakistan where groups of saboteurs are trained. Later they penetrate Afghanistan's territory to stage counterrevolutionary actions. Western countries and Beijing send instructors for these groups, provoke enmity among different ethnic groups of the population, stage terroristic actions against functionaries of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

KIRILLIN MEETS WITH INDIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

ID170829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Indian subcommission for scientific and technical cooperation was held in Moscow from 9 through 12 October. It examined the progress of the implementation of the program for cooperation in the sphere of the applied sciences and technology between the USSR and India for 1975-1980, including scientific exchanges and cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Academy of Sciences, and also measures to implement the section on science and technology of the Soviet-Indian long-term program for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation.

The session noted that in recent years opportunities have expanded considerably for intensifying cooperation between the USSR and India in the sphere of fundamental and applied sciences and the joint solution of important national economic tasks.

On 12 October the Indian delegation headed by Prof M.G.K. Menon, secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, was received by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. A friendly talk took place.

ZIAUL HAQ POSTPONES PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

ID122146 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 12 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Islamabad, October 12, TASS--The political situation in Pakistan is deteriorating. This has been due to the decision by President Ziaul Haq to postpone the parliamentary elections originally scheduled for November 17.

In the opinion of the press, the postponement of the elections is a "tactical ploy" in order to obtain support from a number of political parties of right-wing orientation on whose proposal the president has introduced new changes into the rules for registration of political parties in the electoral commission. These rules provide for even greater limitations on the possibilities to participate in the elections for the biggest political parties of the country--the Pakistani National Party, the Pakistani People's Party and the National Democratic Party. The leaders of these parties demand that the military administration restore democracy in the country, lift the state of emergency and hold parliamentary elections on the basis of the 1973 constitution.

USSR TO SUPPLY VIETNAM WITH CONSUMER GOODS AID

ID170941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Fraternal Aid"]

[Text] On 12 October an agreement was signed in Moscow on Soviet aid to fraternal Vietnam, which has suffered as a result of Chinese aggression. The aid is being given, using money obtained from the All-Union Communist Subbotnik held to mark the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The agreement provides for the delivery to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1979 and the first quarter of 1980 of consumer goods including staple fiber and cotton textiles, sewn and knitted articles, clocks and watches, school and writing materials, and canned goods.

REPORT ON SIGNING OF USSR-SRV AID TREATY.

OW161359 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW

[Station Correspondent's report on the Moscow 12 October ceremony at the signing of a treaty on Soviet aid to the SRV]

[Excerpts] Comrade Zhuravlev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade said: [begin recording] Adhering to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR has always remained alongside the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. The treaty signed today is a new shining example of the Soviet people's solidarity and sympathy with the fraternal Vietnamese people. [end recording]

Today, 12 October, in his speech made after the signing of the treaty on Soviet assistance to Vietnam with the proceeds from the 12 April Communist Labor Day, Comrade Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, said: [begin recording]

First, allow me, on this occasion, to represent the VCP, the Vietnamese Government and the Vietnamese people in expressing my thanks to venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people for their warm love for the Vietnamese people. You, comrades, have helped us in the fight to defeat our enemies. You have also helped us develop our economy and improve our people's living conditions. You have devoted your energies and efforts, and particularly your efforts on that meaningful Communist Labor Saturday, to help the Vietnamese people heal the wounds of war caused by the Chinese aggressors. The newly signed treaty is of great significance economically, politically and in terms of proletarian internationalism. Several months ago our people were already aware of this splendid assistance of their Soviet brothers and sisters. However, after learning of the signing of this treaty on additional valuable Soviet assistance, our Vietnamese people are very proud of their trustful comrades and close friends--the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. The USSR has helped our people and other peoples in their revolutionary undertakings for national liberation. It is a strong bulwark for world peace. In signing this treaty we are deeply moved and thankful to the Soviet people. The new treaty has further promoted our everlasting confidence in their strength and their spirit of proletarian internationalism. [end recording]

Under the terms of the newly signed treaty, the USSR will provide Vietnam this year and during the first quarter of next with such consumer goods as material, clothing, watches, canned food and school supplies. These will be bought with proceeds from the 14 April Communist Labor Saturday carried out across the USSR. These gifts from the Soviet people to the Vietnamese people are not included in the Soviet Government's great overall program of assistance to Vietnam, which is being carried out under the terms of the USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty signed less than a year ago.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO JAROSZEWICZ

LD072003 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic a telegram which reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union send you, eminent statesman and party activist of the Polish People's Republic, cordial greetings on the occasion of your 70th birthday. Your great personal services rendered to the establishment and development of the Polish People's Republic and to the consolidation of the fraternal friendship and deepening all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples are well-known in the Soviet Union. We wish you, dear Comrade Jaroszewicz, good health and great successes in your activities for the benefit of the Polish people and in the name of the triumph of socialism.

With communist greetings, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

Award of Medal

LD071638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has been awarded the Order of Friendship between Peoples.

KIRILENKO LEAVES MOSCOW ON VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD170922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Budapest on a friendly visit. He is accompanied on his trip by Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and by Razumov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Organizational Party Work Department.

At the airport Comrade Kirilenko was seen off by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

MOSCOW PATRIARCH HOSTS DINNER FOR HUNGARIAN PRIMATE

LD162354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1746 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 October, TASS--Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, gave a dinner in honor of a delegation, headed by Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary and archbishop of Esztergom, which is staying in the Soviet Union at his invitation, on Tuesday 16 October. The delegation spent 2 weeks in the USSR and acquainted itself with ecclesiastical life in Moscow, Leningrad, Vilnius, Kiev and Zhitomir and visited Catholic and Orthodox churches, seminaries and monasteries.

Speaking at the dinner, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai said that his visit in the Soviet country has been a great joy for him and the people traveling with him and has left an unforgettable impression. Patriarch Pimen noted that during the past decade relations between the Russian Orthodox and Catholic churches have been marked by the development and strengthening of all-round fraternal contacts which can serve inter-Christian unity. Such contacts are especially necessary at the present time when the movement for peace and justice, for the cessation of the arms race and the beginning of universal disarmament is widening throughout the world, Patriarch Pimen said. He stressed that the problem of security and of the preservation of peace in Europe is especially close to the representatives of the churches situated on the European Continent since they remember the horrors of the World War II. He said that believers should make their contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. Among the guests attending the dinner was Matyas Szueroes, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic. On 17 October the delegation leaves for home.

SOVIET KOMSOMOL GREETS YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

LD151207 Moscow KOMSOKOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Text of greetings message from the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Union of Communist Union of Youth (Komsomol) to the Conference Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia [LSYY], on the occasion of the LSYY's 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference Presidium!

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of Komsomol members and all Soviet youth the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee cordially congratulates you and all young Yugoslav men and women on the 60th anniversary of your youth organization.

The LSYY has traveled a glorious road of revolutionary struggle against the bourgeoisie and of participation in the people's liberation war and socialist revolution and is making an active contribution to socialist building.

The Lenin Komsomol and Soviet youth have always paid great attention to the development of cooperation with the LSYY and its collective members in the spirit of mutual relations between the CPSU and LCY and the USSR and Yugoslavia and is constantly making vigorous efforts to further deepen Komsomol cooperation with the LSYY in the interests of young people in our countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you great success in the education of the Yugoslav younger generation, in the mobilization of Yugoslav youth to active participation in the comprehensive development of their country, in the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress and 10th LSYY Congress, and in the solution of socialist building tasks.

[Signed] The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES CSSR TECHNOLOGY, INVESTMENT MINISTER

LD101519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 2 October V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, received Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment development.

SWEDISH, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES MEET IN STOCKHOLM

LD161049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Editon p 5 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "In a Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Text] Stockholm--A meeting of representatives of the USSR and Swedish foreign ministries took place in Stockholm yesterday for the regular exchange of opinions on topical international problems and questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish relations. Taking part in the talks, which were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, were: on the Soviet side--I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and M.D. Yakovlev, USSR ambassador to Sweden; on the Swedish side--L. Leifland, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, L. Eckerberg, chief of the political section, and other officials. The Soviet representatives were received by Swedish Foreign Minister H. Blix.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES WEST GERMAN BUSINESSMAN

LD151257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] On 10 October N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a representative of FRG business circles--E. Overbeck, chairman of the board of the Mannesmann concern, who has come to Moscow in connection with the concern's delivery of the 6 millionth ton of large-diameter pipes to the USSR. Talks were held on questions of further developing economic ties between the two countries.

SPANISH, ITALIAN CPS ISSUE COMMUNQUE ON BERLINGUER VISIT

LD161405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Madrid, 11 October--The Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] have published here a joint communique in connection with the end of PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer's visit to Madrid. The document notes that during talks between the PCI and PCE delegations an exchange of opinions on the situation in the two countries took place and a number of international problems were examined.

The communique analyzes the crisis of the capitalist system, which is characterized by a sharp worsening of the working people's situation. This crisis raises the question of the need for profound socioeconomic transformations which would allow the working classes and progressive and democratic forces to participate directly in both political administration and the elaboration of a democratic economic policy.

The PCI and PCE delegations, the communique continues, confirmed the need to broaden and consolidate the easing of international tension and expressed themselves in favor of cooperation among all countries. The talks devoted a great deal of attention to questions relating to limiting the arms race. As the document points out, both parties advocated the speediest ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Meeting Resumed

JN161252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Moscow--The official talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were resumed at 0900 GMT today at the Kremlin Hall. The meeting was limited to the head of the Arab Syrian and Soviet sides.

Conclusion of Talks

LD161512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev concluded talks in the Kremlin today with the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

The exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Syrian relations was continued. The sides discussed concrete steps directed at further developing Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various fields. When questions of the international situation were discussed, the pressing need was stressed for vigorous efforts by all states in the cause of strengthening the process of relaxation of international tension, the adoption of resolute measures to attain concrete results in the cause of disarmament, of asserting the principle of non-use of force or threat of force in the practice of international life, directed at which are the new USSR initiatives to insure peace in Europe and in the whole world, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the celebration meeting in Berlin on 6 October.

It was stated from the Soviet side that the USSR, being true to the Leninist behests, will further invariably solidarize with the Syrian and other Arab peoples, upholding their freedom and independence, struggling for the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East. It was noted that the present visit by the Syrian president to Moscow and the talks held in the course of the visit are a new major step in the cause of expanding cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and Syria.

Hafiz al-Asad expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership of the Soviet Union for its consistent and principled stand in Middle East affairs and its firm support for the Arab peoples' struggle. Taking part in the talks were, on the Syrian side: Abd al-Haum Khaddam, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, deputy prime mininster and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Mustafa Talas, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Al-Asad visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall.

Departure for Yerevan

LD170840 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, who leads a Syrian party-and-government delegation, left Moscow for Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, today.

At the airport decorated with flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, Hafiz al-Asad, the members of the delegation were seen off at the ramp by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

The seeing off party included diplomatic staff members of the embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic of the USSR, representatives of the working people of Moscow. A guard of honour of representatives of the three armed services of the USSR--ground troops, airforce and navy was lined up on the flying field. The anthems of the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR were played.

Hafiz al-Asad and Aleksey Kosygin inspected the line-up of Soviet servicemen.

SYRIAN POWER STATION DIRECTOR REPORTS ON JOINT PROJECTS

LD131814 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Shchennikov reports:

We have been invariably feeling concern and attention from Soviet specialists in the course of the construction and exploitation of the Euphrates hydro-engineering complex, the TASS correspondent has been told by General Director of the Euphrates hydro-electric power station Safyan Allawa. The large project has been successfully built, and since the launching of the first three generating units in 1974 the hydro-electric power plan has been uninterruptedly supplying electricity to industrial and agricultural enterprises. And this is great merit of Soviet people. [sentence as received]

The Euphrates hydro-engineering complex, said Safyan Allawa, is the basis for the development of many branches of the national economy of the Syrian Arab Republic. Its hydroelectric power station has already generated more than 7,000 million kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity. Now practically all work on the dam has been completed, but it will take a number of years more to carry through all projects linked with the Euphrates hydro-engineering complex.

Thus, the use of the waters of the man-made water reservoir will enable the irrigation of 640,000 hectares of new lands, and this will double the irrigated land area in our country.

We have friendly relations with Soviet engineers and technicians, said the general director of the hydraulic power plant. We have got experience at the construction of the Euphrates complex from Soviet colleagues. Syrian specialists are now successfully working at other projects of joint cooperation. They can be seen at the construction of irrigation facilities and dams, projects of construction and reconstruction of the railway network and many other projects. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, which began [figure indistinct] years ago, is successfully under way, and is gaining in strength, Safyan Allawa said in conclusion.

IRANIAN PRESS CITED ON CONTINUING TENSION IN PROVINCES

LD162122 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 16, TASS--A tense situation remains in Iran's Kurdish areas where armed clashes are continuing between detachments of the movement for national autonomy and government forces.

According to a report in the newspaper BAMBAD there were intensive firefights and bomb explosions in the town of Mahabad yesterday. Referring to the governor general of the west Azarbayjan province, the paper writes also that it is not calm in the town of Maku whose residents are demonstrating in protest against the suppression of Kurds by "Islamic Revolutionary Guards". In Sanandaj guerrillas have blown up the house of Elame (clerical title) Ahmad Hoftizade, who was earlier proclaimed by Khomeyni as the Kurdish religious leader.

The newspaper JOMHOURIYE ESLAMI writes that government troops using helicopters and other equipment are conducting searches in Kurdish areas and confiscating arms from the population. A fierce engagement flared up yesterday between units of an infantry division and rebels in the area of Sardasht. Earlier, rebels attacked a column of government troops near Sere-pole-zohab and wounded 11 soldiers.

Islamic field courts operating in Kordestan have warned the local population that "harsh measures" [will] be taken against organisers of demonstrations and strikes against the present regime.

At the same time sounding ever more persistently in the country are calls to the ruling clergy and government to stop the fratricidal war in Kordestan and solve the Kurdish problem by peaceful means. Addressing a meeting in Tehran, the prominent Iranian journalist, member of the National Front Rosul Mehraban stressed that it was impossible to restore peace in Kordestan by means of tanks and guns and that the only way out of the situation was to open a dialogue with the Kurds.

Incidents occur also in other parts of Iran. Clashes between fishermen and security forces lasted from noon to late in the evening in the Caspian port of Enzeli yesterday. As reported by the newspaper BAMDAD, the clashes began when the "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" interfered in a conflict between fishermen and the "Shilat" fishing company and opened fire at demonstrators. As a result two persons were killed and twelve wounded.

The Governor General of Gilan Province Habib Davaran and a representative of Imam Khomeyni Ahsan Bahsh, have left for Enzeli to investigate the incident.

IRANIAN PAPERS REPORT CLASHES IN KORDESTAN

LD131556 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 13, TASS--A tense situation persists in Iranian Kordestan. Armed clashes continue there between units of Kurdish insurgents and troops of Iran's central government.

According to the newspaper Tehran TIMES, Kurdish guerrillas, fired at police stations in Mahabad and Marivan, killing the chief of the police station and three policemen in Mahabad. Having captured gendarme frontier posts in Khani-Garmel and Dezavar, insurgent Kurds surrounded and attacked positions of the governmental troops in Nowzad, but were beaten off. An exchange of fire also took place in the area of Bukan.

The newspaper writes that not less than 600 Kurdish insurgents were killed in the course of operations undertaken by the government troops in September this year against supporters of the movement for autonomy of Iranian Kordestan, and about 100 were executed by sentences of Islamic courts.

The newspaper BAMDAD points out that fighting between Kurdish insurgents, and army and gendarmery forces is now also under way in the area of Banihan.

IRAN: 41 PEOPLE DIE IN CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

LD161426 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 16 TASS--Forty one persons died of cholera in Iran, it is reported by the Health Ministry of Iran. The cholera epidemic hit many provinces of the country this summer. Over 1,400 cholera cases have been registered here now.

FORMER PROVINCIAL COMMANDER EXECUTED IN IRAN

LD161612 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 16, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal has sentenced to death former commander of the gendarmerie and head of the military administration of the Sistan and Baluchestan provinces, Espakhram, for the grave crimes committed by him against the Iranian people under the shah regime.

In the sentence it is noted that Espakhram was personally involved in execution of peaceful demonstrators by shooting. He was an active informant of the shah's secret police, SAVAK.

IRAN, LIBYA RAISE PRICES OF EXPORTED OIL

LD161534 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 16, TASS--Iran's Oil Minister Mo'infar has announced that Iran has increased prices of exported oil by 11 per cent. The price of one barrel of Iranian light and heavy crude now amounts to 23.5 and 22.7 dollars respectively.

In an interview to the newspaper BAMDAD the minister said that this decision was adopted in connection with the growth of oil prices in the international market.

Paris, October 16, TASS--Libya has announced an increase of prices on its oil on the average by ten per cent, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports. Earlier, a similar decision was adopted by Kuwait. In its turn, Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC, announced a two dollar increase of its price, thus charging 24.6 dollars per barrel of Mexican oil.

OGARKOV RECEIVES LIBYAN AIR FORCE CHIEF FARJANI 12 OCTOBER

LD170743 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 12 October Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Col S. Farjani, commander of the Libyan Air Force, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

A friendly talk took place on questions of mutual interest. Present at the meeting were Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik, Col Gen of Aviation G.P. Skorikov and Col Gen N.A. Zotov. I. Tajuri, Libyan charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the talk.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMISSION MEETS IN AL-'ARISH

LD161446 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 16, TASS--The Egyptian-Israeli Military Commission, which was set up for control over the implementation of the military aspects of the separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv, was held in the city of Al-'Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. In the opinion of local newspapers, the meeting discussed details of the procedure for the handover of a number of Israeli-occupied districts in the Sinai to Egypt and measures to assure there "a regime of security". The two sides are to consider establishing a system of joint patrolling the peninsula, under which Israel is to retain the right to keep its army units in the Sinai even after the occupation forces are evacuated.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI 'ACCORD' REACHED ON WEST BANK ELECTIONS

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 16, TASS--An accord on holding "elections" on the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip has been attained at the current Alexandria sessions of the Egyptian-Israeli working commission on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy". The accord covers such questions as formation of electoral districts, definition of conditions necessary for nomination of candidates, making lists of electors.

In the opinion of commentators, Cairo and Tel Aviv intend to organize elections in such a way that the "Palestinian Councils" on the Western Bank and in the Gaza Strip should include only venal politicans ready for humiliating collaboration with Israeli occupationists. Therefore, the Arab people of Palestine and their only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, resolutely turn down the impending "election" farce, as an action contrary to the national interests of the Palestinian Arabs.

CARTER EQUATES VICTIM, AGGRESSOR IN NEAR EAST

LD171039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Still the Same Old Approach"]

[Text] Washington, 12 October--In a talk with the editors of a number of provincial newspapers President J. Carter dwelt on U.S. policy in the Near East. It was clear from what he said that the United States intends to continue its all-round support for Israel, viewing it as the main guarantee of its interests in this part of the world. In connection with the Israeli military's barbaric attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon using U.S. weapons, J. Carter limited himself to a general statement to the effect that the United States "condemns violence, whoever commits it." Another perfectly obvious attempt to equate the aggressor and his victim was thus made.

ISRAELI DECISION TO EXPAND WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS SCORED

LD151724 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

["'Humanism' Tel Aviv Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

On Sunday the Israeli Government decided on a new extention of the area of the paramilitary settlements on the West Bank of Jordan captured by Israel from Jordan in 1967.

The intention is to confiscate for the purpose another 340 hectares of land. In reporting on the decision, Western news agencies are attempting to pass off this new action by Israel as humane because, allegedly, this time Tel Aviv decided not to expropriate land from private owners but rather limit itself to a territory which used to belong to the king's council of Jordan. The right-wing Israeli extremists have even organized a demonstration to protest against "the softness" of official authorities.

In effect, however, Tel Aviv's "humanism" looks rather hypocritical. The decision of the Israeli cabinet to confiscate new Arab lands is as illegal as are all of its previous decisions with regard to land take-overs in the occupied territories.

The lands to be confiscated belong to a neighbouring state, namely Jordan, and the Israeli Government has no right to claim any part of them. Besides, all this talk about the respect for "private ownership of land" is only designed to mislead the public: Land continues to be taken away from Arab peasants. Quite recently, for instance, in the village of Arab al-Mahdjar (the West Bank of Jordan) the Israeli invaders evicted 32 Arab peasant families and took over their land.

Tel Aviv does not have the slightest inclination to give up the policy of expansion. According to the Washington POST correspondent, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin assured on Sunday the leaders of nationalist organizations that his government will continue to fatten the existing and build new settlements in the occupied territories. It is known that in the West Bank of Jordan alone the Israeli authorities intend, in the coming five years, to treble the number of Jewish settlers. 3,000 million dollars have been appropriated to this end.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE has justly described the recent decision by the Israeli Government as a new provocation against the Arab population and confirmation of Israel's true intentions with regard to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

In effect, the new action by Tel Aviv's "humanists" confirms that Israel's chief aim remains annexation of the occupied Arab territories, while the agreement about the so-called "administrative autonomy" concluded with the participation of the United States and Egypt serves for the Israeli invaders as a fig leaf to cover up their real aims.

PERSIAN GULF STATES' MEETING CAUSED BY U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD161050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Today an extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of six Persian Gulf states opens in Saudi Arabia. Those taking part are the heads of the diplomatic departments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The holding of this conference is connected with the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in this region, allegedly to defend the interests of the West. To this end, two squadrons of the U.S. Air Force are based in the immediate vicinity of this region, and there are four warships in the Gulf itself.

The planning of joint action by the Gulf countries in the face of the growing military threat is to all appearances one of the main points on the agenda of the forthcoming conference. Some of the participants have already been quite outspoken about their attitude to the U.S.'s actions. Not long ago, the Kuwaiti paper AR-RAI AL'AMM wrote, and I quote: The Persian Gulf region does not need any kind of defense by a foreign state. On the contrary, the paper continues, its security is under a real threat.

UK TRIES TO BAR ZPF PARTICIPATION IN RHODESIA SETTLEMENT

LD161829 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

["Discarding the Mask of 'Peace-Maker'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

After presenting a number of ultimatums unacceptable to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Britain stated at the Lancaster House conference on Rhodesia that beginning with today it will conduct talks on Rhodesia's future only with the delegation of the Muzorewa-Smith regime. Thus, Britain discarded the mask of a "peace-maker" and revealed the real unseemly aims of its diplomacy in Africa.

What are these aims? The London press admits that the Tory government, being closely connected with circles which have enormous personal interests in South Africa, wants to bar the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from participation in a settlement of Zimbabwe's future and to recognize the neocolonialist puppet government in Salisbury. Such a course of events would enable Britain to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia and thus make it easier to preserve the racist status quo in that country. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH admits today that the United States has already expressed itself in favour of this plan and will back up Britain in case London and Muzorewa conclude a bilateral deal. It should be noted, however, that these plans do not solve the main problem of Rhodesian settlement--that of transfer of all the fullness of power in Zimbabwe to real representatives of the African majority--and hence, do not ensure a lasting peace in Rhodesia.

The Washington POST says that the exclusion of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from the talks on Rhodesia reduces to naught any chances of a peaceful settlement in that embattled country. It is quite clear that that attempts now being made at Lancaster House to legalise the Muzorewa-Smith racist clique, far from leading to peace in Rhodesia, will jeopardize peace in Africa and international security in general.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD151209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text of message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, thanking him for his greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Angolan friendship and cooperation treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

On behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Politburo and the Angolan Government and on my own account I thank you for the cordial message which you sent on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people, and in my turn I send sincere congratulations on the third anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola.

Throughout the long, difficult but victorious path travelled by our people since the start of the armed national liberation struggle we felt the friendship and combat solidarity of the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union. The ties of close collaboration forged and strengthened in that struggle found their logical and natural expression in the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between our states and signed in Moscow in 1976 by our dear and never to be forgotten President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, by whose precepts and instructions the MPLA-Labor Party is guided in the cause of building a socialist motherland, a prosperous, strong Angola, true to the principles of internationalism and aware of its role in the struggle for freedom, peace and social progress. I will take this opportunity to express to you our ardent desire to strengthen and deepen still further the friendship and all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola.

CUBA TO AID ETHIOPIA IN DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

LD170654 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 16, TASS--A delegation of Cuba, led by Minister of Chemical Industry Antonio Esquivel Yedra, now on a visit here, has held negotiations with the Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources of Ethiopia Tekeze Shoa-Ayito-Nfesu. [names as received]

In the course of an exchange of opinions which was held, the Cuban minister has said that Cuba will give all-round assistance to revolutionary Ethiopia in the development of its water and energy resources and also in the development of mineral deposits.

The Ethiopian minister highly appreciated the disinterested support from Cuban revolution to socialist Ethiopia and emphasized that the wealth of experience accumulated by the Cuban specialists in the sphere of water resources, energy and extraction of minerals can be successfully used in the course of the current national revolutionary campaign of development and centralized planning in Ethiopia.

MENGISTU SPEECH TO SUPREME COUNCIL, RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD142331 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, October 14, TASS--(from TASS correspondent Yu. Pichugin): The building of a socialist society in Ethiopia requires strong unity of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all progressive forces, their devotion to the cause of the revolution and the maximum of energies in effecting socio-economic transformations in the country, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking here at the closing of the meeting of the Congress of the Supreme Council for the holding of the national revolutionary campaign of development and centralized planning, he emphasized that the results of the first year of the campaign inspire confidence in the further successful headway of the Ethiopian revolution along the chosen road of socialist construction. The experience of the Soviet Union which, notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties, destructive wars and imperialism's intrigues, has become a major economic power serves as an inspiring example for Ethiopia in the accomplishment of the task, the PMAC chairman pointed out. The PMAC chairman calls on the broad masses of the people of Ethiopia to valiantly stand on guard of the gains of the revolution and through their dedicated labour to contribute to its final triumph in the political, economic and social fields.

The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution emphasizing the necessity of founding a working people's party guided in its activities by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They went on record for an earliest organisation of the main centre under the leadership of Mengistu Haile Mariam for the creation of the working people's party.

TASS REPORTS MILITARY COUP SUCCESSFUL IN EL SALVADOR

LD160620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bogota, October 16, TASS--According to a report of the Colombian RCN broadcasting station, a military coup has been accomplished in El Salvador. The reactionary regime of General Romero has been overthrown. The dictator has left the country together with his family. The coup was staged, according to Colombia radio, by the First Brigade stationed in San Salvador. The coup was headed by three officers, whose names and military rank are not named so far. They are believed to form the future military junta of the country.

Washington, October 16, TASS--According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency from San Salvador the insurgent army units are now in control of 14 departments of the Central American country. The agency quotes well-informed circles as saying that General Romero has left by air for the United States.

New Government 'Moderate'

LD161305 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 16, TASS--According to reports from El Salvador a group of officers with Colonel Antonio Majano at the head overthrew the dictator Romero with the support of army units and seized power. Romero fled abroad in a Guatemalan Airforce plane.

The new authorities are in control of the situation in all the 14 departments of the country. It was announced that the country will be temporarily ruled by a military-civilian junta whose members will be named later.

The organizers of the coup in Salvador are described as "moderates" in Central-American political circles.

Romero seized power in Salvador in February 1977 after he rigged general election returns. Using the army, police and fascist-style organizations, he established a reign of terror in the country. This year alone over 500 opponents of the dictatorship--workers, teachers, students and peasants--fell victim to repressions.

This caused a sharp increase in popular actions against the dictator and for the termination of repression and exploitation.

Washington, being alarmed by the growing people's liberation struggle in Salvador, stepped up its interference in the affairs of that country. V. Vaky, U.S. assistant secretary of state who recently visited San Salvador for talks with the dictator, said recently in a Congress subcommittee that the alternative now before the USA in Salvador is either a radical change of regime by force and violence or a peaceful evolution to prevent an uprising.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--RATAU--Luis Baraona Jimenez, Costa Rican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, visited Kiev 3-6 October. He was received by V.S. Shevenchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, and held talks in the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The guest saw the city's historical and architectural monuments. [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 7 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALL-UNION IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD161235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers opened an hour ago in the Great Palace of the Kremlin. It will discuss problems ensuing from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological political-educative work. Those assembled greeted with prolonged applause comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Suslov, Chernenko, Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev.

Suslov, Yepishev Speeches

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

["Approval of Peaceable Initiatives"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--The participants in the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, that opened in the Kremlin today, fully and entirely approve the new Soviet peace initiatives that were set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin on October 6th.

These initiatives, say participants in the conference, are yet another irrefutable evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere striving for peace on earth, for strengthening trust between countries of the European Continent.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov, Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee Valentin Makeyev, other speakers noted the well-argued and topical nature of Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. On confirming the steadfastness and consistency of the Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state he rightly criticised the attempts by NATO strategists to launch a new spiral of the arms race, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies.

As it was stated by the head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Armed Forces, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev, the imperialist circles have declared a psychological war on the USSR and other countries of socialism. It ranges from invented allegations about the "Soviet military threat" to direct attempts to frustrate the process of detente. Directed precisely at this are the dangerous plans of deploying new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and turning it into a launching pad for nuclear arms trained at the Soviet Union.

To counter these plans the USSR has decided to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe. At the same time, Aleksey Yepishev stressed, the Soviet Armed Forces will further retain vigilance in respect of the opponents of detente.

As it was noted at the conference, the broad support by the progressive international public for the new Soviet initiatives is convincing evidence of the constructive nature of the peaceloving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

The conference will continue its work in the Kremlin on Wednesday.

Discussion of Suslov Report

LD171018 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports:

An All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers is in session in the Kremlin for the second day.

Its participants are discussing the report made yesterday by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report and its discussion are devoted to the results of almost six month long work in putting into life the CPSU Central Committe's decision "on further improvement of idealogical, political-educational work", and also objectives of its further implementation.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF CPSU, FREEDOM UNDER SOCIALISM

LD161249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 79 PP 2-3 LD

[USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member D. Kerimov article: under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Real Democracy of Developed Socialism"]

[Excerpt] The contradictory nature of the processes of present-day social development and the difficulties in creating a new world which pioneers have to overcome determine the complex nature of the organization of forms of social activity in which enormous masses of people are enlisted to participate creatively. The extent to which ambitious tasks of this kind are successfully resolved depends on how profoundly and comprehensively they are elucidated by scientific theory, how purposefully they are directed into a single channel and how well their practical implementation is organized. All this is inseparably linked with the activity of the Communist Party, whose role is determined and enshrined in our state's fundamental law. The CPSU--the leading and directing force of our society and the nucleus of its political system--is the main bearer of the principles of socialist democracy and the guarantor of its successful continuing development. It represents the highest form of democratic organization and activity and insures the sovereignity [polnovlastive] of the Soviet people, democratic centralism in the building and activity of all state organs and the observing of the interests and rights of both the entire people and every citizen.

Precisely these circumstances arouse the particular malice of anticommunists and the enemies and ill-wishers of the Soviet system, who falsify the place and role of the party in the socialist political system and slander the CPSU, starting by ascribing an "elitist" [elitarnyy] nature to it and ending with statements about the "antidemocratic" essence of its policy. This pattern is constantly present in "sovetological" books, brochures and articles and in speeches at international conferences and symposiums.

There are 16 million communists in the ranks of the CPSU and they do not enjoy any priveleges in comparison to the non-party members of society--except for the privilege of being in the front ranks and most difficult sectors of communist building and devoting yourself to the selfless service of the people's well-being, prosperity and freedom. The democratic structure and forms of the CPSU's activity, the party's systematic and numerous initiatives in democratizing particular social institutions and norms and the fact that all party organizations act within the framework of the USSR Constitution show more convincingly than any words, the true face of our party, which exists for the people and serves the people.

The CPSU works purposefully and systematically, utilizing the advantages of mature socialist society, to educate Soviet man in the spirit of great social activeness and spur him to social creativity and creation. The individual is transformed from the object of management and the means for achieving a particular goal into the subject of management, the creator of these goals and a fighter to achieve them. Democracy, a powerful stimulator of nationwide efforts directed toward the creation of a new communist world is achieved thanks to this freedom of society and of each of its members.

At the same time it is important to bear in mind that the level of this freedom and its constant elevation and the conversion of external conditions of freedom into the internal state of each individual largely depend on this individual himself. Truly humane living conditions are created by people themselves in the process of the struggle for freedom, and people must be prepared to a sufficient degree for the struggle for these conditions and their freedom. The individual will become free only when he learns to utilize these conditions in his active sociopolitical activity. Absolute freedom does not exist; it constantly develops along with the development of consciousness and the utilization of its results in practical activity (even our ideological opponents have ceased to refute this thought of the founders of Marxism-Leninism)--and this means that man acquires real freedom in mastering the achievements of science and improving his ability to materialize scientific knowledge.

This is why our party's ideological and educational work is of such colossal significance for the further democratization of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. In the presence of external conditions of freedom the individual becomes inwardly free when he, mastering the advanced Marxist-Leninist world outlook, modern scientific knowledge and the values of culture and civilization, adopts an active life stance and participates directly in the production of material wealth and spiritual values, the administration of society and the state and the revolutionary transformation of the world. It is in precisely this way that an association of people is created which in fact embodies the famous formula in "the Communist Party Manifesto" which is reflected in the Soviet Constitution adopted 2 years ago. "The free development of each is a condition for the free development of all." Herein lies the most profound meaning and supreme world historic significance of the unification of people under socialism, which insures full scope for the growth of the freedom of society and each member of it and for the transition to the full "reign of freedom" under communism.

GEORGIAN RAYKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY, SHEVARDNZDZE PRESENT

LD161037 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Zestafonskiy Georgian CP Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Zestafonskiy Georgian CP Raykom Plenum was held to discuss an organizational matter.

The plenum release B.A. Merkviladze from the posts of first secretary and Bureau member of the Zestafonskiy Georgian CP Raykom.

M.A. Aslanikashvili was elected first secretary and Bureau member of the Zestafonskiy Georgian CP Raykom.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work and delivered a speech.

S. Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum.

VISIT BY CPSU'S KUNAYEV TO BALKHASHSKIY RAYON REPORTED

LD121115 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Visiting the Working People of Balkhashskiy Rayon"]

[Text] On 26 September Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, visited Balkhashskiy Rayon in Alma-Atainskaya Oblast, whose working people have repeatedly elected him as Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet deputy. In conversations and meetings with the voters he talked about progress in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the rural working people's tasks in developing farming and stockraising, party and Soviet organizations' work aimed at further improving the working people's well-being and the fulfillment of voters' instructions.

In the rayon center, Bakanas, Comrade D.A. Kunayev looked at development areas, familiarized himself with the state of cultural services for the population and laid flowers at the memorial to those who died in the Great Patriotic War.

During visits to the "Akdalinskiy," "Bakhbakhtinskiy" and "50 Let Oktyabrya" rice-growing sovkhozes, the Bakanas pedigree sheep sovkhoz and also the "Alma-Ata" kolkhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon he acquainted himself with progress in harvesting rice, onions, soybeans and other crops, labor organization, the utilization of equipment in fields and farmsteads, preparations for the wintering of livestock and the everyday living conditions of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members and talked with machine operators and shepherds, farm leaders and specialists and party, soviet and Komsomol workers. Comrade D.A. Kunayev expressed an interest in the specific potential for further increasing the productivity of irrigated land in the Chingeldinskiy Massif and Akdalinskaya Steppe.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on the trip by K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy party Obkom; V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; S.N. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Potrebsoyuz Board; and V.A. Goncharov, chief of the main administration for the construction of rice-growing sovkhozes.

DEPUTY METALLURGY MINISTER REPLACED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD121109 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Text] The Kazakh Council of Ministers has relieved Comrade I.A. Gnezdilov of his duties as Kazakh deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy on his transfer to other work. The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Nikolayevich Kolmyytsev Kazakh deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

END OF GORBACHEV MOLDAVIAN VISIT REPORTED

LD151221 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Departure for Moscow"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has been in Moldavia, has familiarized himself with the activity of the Gibrid Science and Production Association in developing the initial strains of corn hybrids, raising them, obtaining seeds and supplying them to commercial farms. [paragraph continues]

This association's 13,000 hectares of land have become a unique testing ground for developing modern methods of growing good harvests of corn and sorghum on an industrial basis. In recent years 12 hybrids--2 of them acclimitized to particular regions--have been created here. This year over 2,000 tons of seeds from the parent plants will be produced; they can be sown on over 7 million hectares.

Comrade Gorbachev viewed the collection of corn strains and hybrids grown in Moldavia. The hybrids of the Moldavian selection service occupy one-third of the area sown with commodity corn in the republic. Emphasizing the great importance for the country of expanding the areas sown with this crop, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the best strains grown in the Gibrid Science and Production Association must be tested on the farms of the country's different climatic zones.

Comrade Gorbachev also visited the Kriulyany Moldvinprom Agroindustrial Association.

On the same day, in commemoration of his stay in the republic, M.S. Gorbachev planted a tree on Friendship Avenue of Pushkin Park and signed Kishinev's honored guests book.

On 3 October M.S. Gorbachev left for Moscow. At Kishinev Airport he was seen off by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; Ye. P. Kalenik and I.P. Kalin, secretaries of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Party Gorkom and other officials.

ARMENIAN SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES 'HOOLIGANISM' CASES

LD161035 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Armenian SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court has been held under the chairmanship of G.S. Kocharyan. It examined the question of the application by the republic's courts of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum Resolution "On Legal Practice in Hooliganism Cases."

It was noted that the republic's people's courts have improved the quality of their examination of cases of hooliganism and begun to study legal practice for this category of cases more frequently, to study more deeply the reasons and conditions promoting the commission of acts of hooliganism, to strive more actively to eliminate them and to allow fewer errors in classifying crimes. At the same time there are still substantial shortcomings reducing the effectivenss of the fight against these law violations in the practice of the courts' application of legislation on liability for hooliganism.

In the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work in Safeguarding Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations," the courts' attention has been drawn to the need for an unremitting struggle against hooliganism, bearing in mind that it is one of the most widespread law violations on whose soil other graver crimes are committed. The courts must attach due significance to the study of the reasons and conditions promoting hooliganism and the taking of scientific steps aimed at eliminating them and to the strict observance of the law's requirements regarding the fixing of punishment allowing for the nature and degree of social danger of the crime committed, the circumstances of the case, and the personality of the culprit. The plenum also examined the question of legal practice in job reinstatement cases.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14-16 OCTOBER

LD170618 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 14 to 16 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 October

Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have sold 4 million tons of grain to the state. (1750 GMT)

15 October

Omskaya Oblast has delivered 1.5 million tons of grain. The goal is two million tons. (0000 GMT)

Three million hectares has undergone fall ploughing in Altaskiy Kray. (0000 GMT)

16 October

Crimean farmers are completing the threshing of grain corn. This crop has now been harvested on twice as large an area as was the case at this time last year. (0530 GMT)

The sugarbeet harvest ends in Kurskaya Oblast today. (0600 GMT)

PRAVDA REVIEWS NATIONAL HARVEST PROGRESS

LD161313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Fall Presses"]

[Text] October has come to the fall fields, but the intensity of agricultural work has not diminished. Harvest work is continuing on the corn, beet, cotton and vegetable plantations and rice paddies. The cereal harvest is nearing completion in the country's eastern regions.

According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 8 October grain and pulse crops had been cut on 113.5 million hectares, or 91 percent of the sown area. Some 98 percent of the grain crops cut have been threshed. This means that the arduous harvest will soon be over.

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers are successfully fulfilling their pledges for grain sales to the state. The family link of Hero of Socialist Labor A. Vyugin of Ilekskiy Rayon's Rossiya Kolkhoz has raised the session's output per combine to 29,000 quintals. Approximately 550 machine operators in the oblast have produced from their units' hoppers 10,000 quintals of grain and more.

The roar of engines is continuing in North Kazakhstan grainfields. The skill and courage of Tselinogradskaya Oblast machine operators means success in the strenuous battle for grain. Harvesting is already being completed there. Many combine operators have threshed 10,000 quintals of grain. Distinguished machine operators A. Dide, P. Melnichenko, K. Tasjbenov and others have exceeded the seasonal production norms by three times. Emissaries from union republics have given the virgin land farmers considerable assistance.

Corn growers are doing shock work. By the start of this week cobs had been harvested from an area of 1.5 million hectares. Moldavian farms are setting an example of efficient labor organization and skillful use of equipment. Here the harvest has already been gathered from an area twice as large as at the same time last year. Farmers are harvesting corn for grain in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the North Caucasus autonomous republics.

The present cotton-harvesting strategy is based on highly productive use of equipment. More than 2,300 units are operating in Tashkentskaya Oblast. In Uzbekistan as a whole machines are faced with harvesting no less than 70 percent of the cotton. The cold spring, which delayed the cotton plants' development, has reduced harvesting times in all Central Asian republics and in South Kazakhstan rayons. Over the past week, however, the pace of "white gold" harvesting has increased significantly. In the country as a whole 3.2 million tons of raw cotton have been sent to procurement centers, which is 36 percent of the plan.

Beetgrowers are also having a busy time now. They have already gathered the harvest of root crops from 2.5 million hectares, or 67 percent of the area sown. Farms in a number of RSFSR, Ukrainian and Kazakhstan oblasts are working successfully. But in Altayskiy Kray little more than half the area has been harvested. It is necessary to accelerate work progress in the fields and make broader use of the Yampolskiy Rayon farmers' methods.

Potatoes are being lifted more quickly this year than last. By the start of the second week in October the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had harvested tubers from an area of 3 million hectares, which is 93 percent of the area sown. Despite complex weather conditions, there is every chance of not only fulfilling but also overfulfilling procurement plans for the "second grain." Workers from industrial enterprises are of great assistance in this.

As V. Metelev, deputy chairman of the Sumgait Gorispolkom, has informed the editors, high-quality potato and vegetable storehouses have been constructed at a number of this city's enterprises--which makes it possible to create a reliable store of produce for public needs and for sale to plant workers in winter and springtime. Thanks to this, losses during storage of the harvest are reduced significantly....

At the same time, tubers are not being harvested and procured in an identical manner everywhere. Whereas kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the urals zone are already finishing lifting, those in Ryazanskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts are still faced with gathering the harvest from one-fourth of the sown area. Agricultural and procurement organs and farm leaders must take the necessary measures to accelerate field work, devoting special attention to quality and questions on the preservation of produce.

Concern for the future harvest occupies an important place in the range of fall field work. Completing winter sowing, by the beginning of the second week in October machine operators had carried out fall plowing on 74.3 million hectares, or 63 percent of the plan. Plowing is being carried out at a faster rate than last year in most union republics. Farms in Kurganskaya, Omskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts are lagging behind.

In order to lay a reliable basis for the next harvest it is necessary to insure that a full stock of seeds is laid in. By the beginning of October Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and Baltic republic farms had mainly created the necessary seed stocks for spring grain and pulse crops. But this is not how things stand everywhere. East Siberian farms, for example, have only stored two-thirds of the seeds.

Rural workers have many fall worries. Every hour is more precious than ever now. The main aim is to complete work in the fields more quickly, prevent harvest losses and provide the motherland with more produce. Farmers are competing under this motto to greet all-union agricultural workers day.

ORENBURGSKAYA OBLAST DELIVERS 4 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

LD161535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Grain Growers' Labor Victory"]

[Text] Implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decision, Orenburgskaya Oblast agricultural workers have conducted the harvest in an organized manner and have successfully fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. The motherland's granaries have received 4 million tons of grain from the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 200,000 tons more than the [prescribed--fbis] total volume of purchases. Over 610,000 tons of wheat of hard and strong strains, or 122 percent of the plan, have been delivered to grain reception centers. Some 453,000 tons of high-class graded seeds have gone into state resources as against a plan figure 257,000, or 176 percent. The plan for the sale of rye, pulse and groat crops has not been fulfilled. Farms in the oblast have provided themselves with full supplies of seeds. The sale of grain to the state continues.

At the present time rural workers are concentrating their efforts on the speediest completion of the entire complex of fall field work, laying the foundation for a good harvest next year, continuing to accumulate fodder and actively working to insure that the wintering of livestock is conducted in an organized manner.

1.5 MILLION HECTARES STILL TO BE HARVESTED IN RSFSR

LD162320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistics Administration reports that by mid-October grain crops still had to be harvested on 1.5 million hectares in the country's eastern areas. Commenting on this, (Mikhail Nikoforovich Telemoshin), deputy chief of the Main Administration of Agriculture of the republican Agriculture Ministry, noted that at the present the largest volume of work remains to be carried out on the harvesting of grain crops in Tyumenskaya, Kurganskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. Recent days have been exceptionally favorable for the completion of autumn fieldwork in the European part of the republic. Harvesting of groat crops--buckwheat and rice--is continuing in the far east. Winter grain crops have been sown on some 22.5 million hectares. Sowing is continuing in the North Caucasus.

ALMA-ATA BROADCASTS KAZAKH HARVEST FIGURES

AU161638 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "The Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that Kazakhstan's grain and bean crops had been threshed on nearly 24 million hectares out of the 24.764 million hectares sown. In the north, Justanayskaya Oblast, with Kazakhstan's largest area planted in grain and bean crops, surpassing 4 million hectares, was the first after Pavlodarskaya Oblast to cope with threshing. Crops have also, for the most part, been threshed in the fields of Turgeayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. Swathe collection and threshing are continuing on the last hundreds of thousands of hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. Grain threshing has been completed in west, east and central Kazakhstan and in the Irtysh area, Semipalatinskaya Oblast.

"In the republic's south and Semirechye, the rice harvest is nearing completion. The farms of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, the main rice growing area in Kazakhstan, are the closest to completion. Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast farms have yet to 'thresh' rice on 4,000 hectares out of a total of (?88,000). Two-thirds of the rice area has been threshed in Chimkentskaya Oblast with the republic's second largest area under the valuable groats crop. Chimkentskaya Oblast farmers are also completing the harvest of corn for grain. Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts farms have harvested more than half their fields under corn for grain."

Last week Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased their stocks of silage by 1,720,000 tons. The total amount of silage stored has now reached 18.5 million tons, or 3 million tons more than in the corresponding period last year. The number of Oblasts storing silage in excess of the plan has increased by three: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Chimkentskaya and Kokchetavskaya. In the last 7 days Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farms significantly replenished their silage stocks. But Kustanayskaya Oblast has thus far been falling short of the plan for silage procurement. Lagging far behind the plan for silaging are the farms of Dzhambulskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts. They have not even stored one-half of the amount of juicy fodder planned. The target for silage storage in Aktyubinskaya Oblast has been fulfilled 55 percent, in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast 60 percent, and in (?Alma-Atinskaya) and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts 62-63 percent.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON PROBLEMS IN BEET HARVESTING

LD161501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Decisive Days for the Beet growers"]

[Text] Among the important fall tasks which brook no delay, the sugar beet harvest is perhaps outstanding for its particular complexity. This is one of the most labor-intensive campaigns in arable farming. We grow a great deal of beets--more than 3.7 million hectares. This is the biggest area grown in the world and naturally requires concern from a large detachment or rural workers. Moreover, this crop is directly linked with the food industry, whcih requires precise cooperation with kolkhozes and sovhozes to process the raw material rapidly and efficiently and to insure a high sugar yield.

The material and technical base of beet growing and the sugar industry has been appreciably strengthened in recent years through the efforts of party and government. All regions of the country have gained access to the progressive flowline-transshipment method of beet harvesting--without manual cleaning of the roots and with the simultaneous collection of the haulms. Socialist competition and creative impulses created the method devised by the people of Yampolskiy Rayon which organically combines the efforts of beet growers, transport workers and processers in obtaining the maximum possible quantity of sugar per hectare of the crop. This method, which was approved by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is becoming increasingly widespread in various beet growing zones. The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Prompt Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1979 Sugar Beet Crop" is permeated by concern for the sector's development. The measures provided for by this resolution are taking effect: The beet harvesting pace is higher this year than last. The Ipatovskiy Rayon method is being widely used in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Chernozem Oblasts. The reception and processing of the roots is quite well organized in a number of regions.

It is possible to cite many examples of selfless and skillful work by machine operators, drivers and city dwellers who have come to the aid of farmers in all beet-growing regions. At the same time it is impossible to ignore shortcomings in the organization of the harvest and in sugar refineries' work. The editorial office is receiving reports that quite a large quantity of roots has been pulled in certain regions but that today they are lying out in the fields. The main reason is not the unavailability of transport but the poor organization of the loading facilities' work. Trucks are standing idle at the clamps and are still being loaded by hand. The farm leaders and specialists have not taken the pains of careful preparation of necessary mechanisms (on certain farms newly arrived loaders have not even been assembled), and as a result the daily productivity of each truck in certain rayons of Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts does not exceed 7-9 tons.

Very much now depends on the level of exploitation of the harvesting equipment. The farms of all beet-growing regions have highly productive KS-6 and RKS-6 combines at their disposal. United in the harvesting and transportation complexes, they insure high productivity. But that is only when the equipment is reliably prepared and serviced well during operation. But is it really possible to expect the optimum pace of work when by the start of the mass harvest in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast only 84 percent of the combines were ready and when the respective figures for Ulyanovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts were 86 and 89 percent? Over the Volga-Vyatka region as a whole 10 percent of the combines have not been brought into action. A lot of work remains and the most resolute efforts must be made to insure that each machine and vehicle functions faultlessly and does not stand idle in the field.

After the combines have done their work, advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes organize without fail the collection of roots that have been missed and immediately plow the areas vacated; this also yields additional output--several dozen quintals of beets per hectare. However, by no means is such action taken everywhere. Unfortunately, harvest losses are high on some farms. And these losses cannot be tolerated. The situation is not entirely satisfactory at the sugar refineries either. Their level of technical equipment has increased of late. Specialists believe that by making efficient use of capacities it is possible to bring the sugar refining season down to 110-115 days. But at a number of enterprises it lasts far longer. As a result the country fails to receive a large quantity of finished output because during prolonged storage beets lose some of their sugar content. Moreover, in some places the beets are stored badly: The clamps are not covered and are not treated with lime, and this leads to spoilage of the raw material. The local soviets and people's control workers are required to unremittingly monitor the safekeeping of the valuable raw material both on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the processing enterprises.

The work on the beet fields in the fall is difficult. It is becoming colder and the weather is becoming more inclement with every passing day. And it is very important to display proper concern now for the people who are gathering and transporting the crop. It is essential to call strictly to account those leaders who do not provide the people with good working and leisure conditions or incentives for skillful and highly productive work.

The decisive days of the beet harvest have arrived and the conditions of this harvest toil are growing increasingly difficult. Competing to achieve high end results, the beet growers in collaboration with the processing workers are seeking to give the country as much output as possible. The maximum mobilization of manpower and technical facilities on farms and efficient work by sugar refineries are needed for this now.

THERMAL NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS BEING PRODUCED

LD162352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1449 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, 16 October (TASS)--Flow-line production of thermal neutron nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 1 million kw has been achieved at the Leningrad Izhorskiy Zavod association. Several sets of plants of that capacity are now being simultaneously prepared here for nuclear power stations being built in the Ukraine and in Kalinin Gradskaya Oblast of the RSFSR.

Compared with reactors of the older generation, the new plants (by increasing the dimensions and weight by only one third) have acquired more than twice the capacity.

The production of equipment of the same type is being achieved by the Autommash power machine-building works being built near Rostov.

TASS: COSMOS 1141 LAUNCHED 16 OCTOBER

LD170656 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1141 was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday to continue the program of exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution--104.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth in apogee--1014 kilometers, the minimum--976 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit--82.9 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION SUBCOMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD160837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Coordinating Plans"]

[Text] The 12th session of the Standing Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Coopeation was held in Moscow 3 through 11 October. Questions of coordinating plans for the development of science and technology in the USSR and Mongolia in 1981-1985 were examined and reports on the results of scientific and technical cooperation in 1976-1979 in the sphere of standardization, statistics and hydrometeorology were discussed.

BRIEFS

VOLCANOLOGISTS' SYMPOSIUM--The fourth all-union symposium of paleovolcanologists has ended in Khabarovsk. Some of the reports at the symposium were devoted to the volcanic belts which pass under the territories of Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krays. The scientists' research will broaden the far east mineral raw materials base and increase there reserves of minerals. Among those participating were prominent Soviet volcanologists (Luchitskiy), Fedotov, Belyy, Frolov, Sokolov and others. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Oct 79 OW]